

Report of the County Medical Officer upon the Sanitary Districts within the Barnsley Union / West Riding County Council.

Contributors

West Riding of Yorkshire (England). County Council

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West Riding County Council.

REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

UPON THE

SANITARY DISTRICTS

WITHIN THE

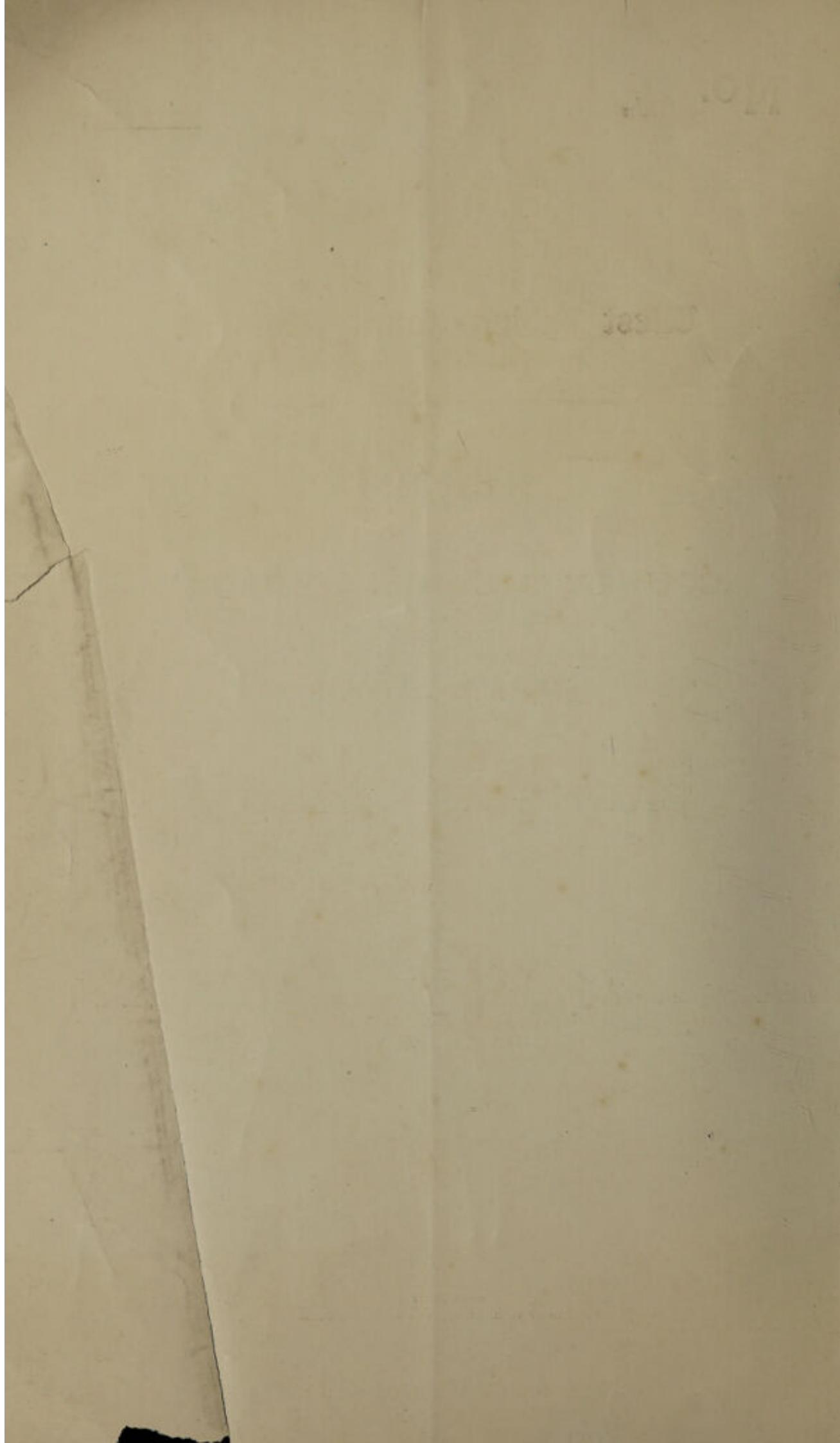
BARNSLEY UNION.

Printed by Order of the West Riding Sanitary Committee, 13th June, 1898.

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THE BARNSELY UNION.

This Union may be described as a pentagonal shaped area of 34,843 acres, comprising eleven sanitary districts, *viz.*, one non-county borough, nine urban districts, and one rural. Considerable alterations in the number and acreage of the districts have taken place in recent years, but the accompanying sketch-map displays the present formation. The straggling position of the six townships, which now form the Barnsley Rural District, has resulted from the secession of the dividing authorities and their formation into urban districts.

The Union is wholly surrounded by West Riding territory. To the north is the Union of Wakefield; to the east, Hemsworth for the greater portion, and Doncaster; to the south, Rotherham and Wortley; while Penistone occupies nearly the whole of the western side.

The whole of the Union is embraced in the Dearne and Dove drainage area, with the exception of a portion of the parishes of Woolley and Notton, in the north, which lie in the Calder basin. For a coal district the configuration is pronounced and hilly, especially in the western half, where the Woolley Edge escarpment is a prominent feature in the landscape. The maximum altitude is reached in Stainborough Parish at 650 feet above ordnance datum, the next in Dodworth and Hoyland Nether at 625 and 600 feet respectively, while the minimum level of 75 feet is observed in the Wombwell district.

The geology of the district is of more than usual interest, because to it the remarkable growth of population in recent years has been due. The Barnsley Union overlies the upper coal measures which in this district contain several valuable coal beds, to one of which the Union gives its name. This important seam of coal, the "Barnsley Bed," reaches a thickness of ten feet but gradually thins away to the south, being seven or eight at Rotherham and only four near Sheffield, while towards Craggstone, north-east of Barnsley, it becomes broken up and ultimately develops further north into the Warren House and Cawthorpe seams.

Towards the east of the Union the outcrop of the Shafton Coal Seam is found in the neighbourhood of Royston, Cudworth, Darfield, and Billingley; while at High Hoyland in the west of the Union there is the outcrop of the Silkstone Seam, which extends from Woodhouse, south of Sheffield, through the districts of Wortley, Cawthorne, High Hoyland, and Lepton.

Altogether there are three or four well marked bands of coal above, and some seven below the Barnsley Seam, together varying in thickness from 300 feet near Bradford to 3000 feet in South Yorkshire. These are referred to here because of the effect produced on the earth's surface after the coal is got. In some parts the subsidence from coal mining forms depressions which retain the rainfall in pools; in other places fractures occur which dry up wells and divert springs. In some places, and notably in the Hoyland district, ironstone is found as iron pyrites and carbonate of iron.

The surface soil generally is considered to be of an argillaceous character composed of alternations of shale and clay. It is somewhat impervious and tenacious, making the soil wet and stiff and influencing the flora of the district. In the east of the Union, and especially round Cudworth, the soil is lighter and somewhat of a sandy nature. There is no moorland, the surface being mostly arable land. The spoil banks in connection with the mines are generally devoid of vegetation. The older accumulations might be made to grow birches and elders as in other parts of the Riding.

Beside the geological, physical, and topographical features briefly alluded to, meteorology also, to which reference is made in a tabular statement on page 11, should be included under the natural conditions which influence public health. The value of observations of the weather in relation to sickness and its result is of vast importance. The seasonal fluctuations in the death-rate from diseases of the respiratory organs on the one hand, and diarrhoea on the other, may be cited as instances of the manner in which climatic conditions of the winter or summer are associated with matters affecting health.

The atmosphere, like our rivers, has too long been considered the receptacle for all offensive effluvia and the wasted products of combustion. When one considers the important part fresh air plays in the health and comfort of life, it is somewhat astonishing that more energetic action has not been taken in this matter. It is one of those questions which is so bound up in local interest that until this is overcome we must suffer the discomfort and dirt too perceptible, and the disease, insidious, but none the less real, which results from a vitiated atmosphere.

In the Barnsley Union, the needless amount of black dense smoke sent out into the atmosphere from collieries and coke ovens is a flagrant nuisance which in none of the districts in the Union has been seriously tackled. Such a waste of fuel is needless, and smoke producers should have some consideration in robbing others of fresh air—"One of God's free gifts to man."

Rivers. According to the census 228 acres out of a total of 34,834 are covered by water. The Dearne rising in the Penine Hills, in the Penistone Union, enters the Barnsley Union between Kexborough and Woolley, then flows southward through Darton until it receives the Cawthorne Beck, then takes a south-east course and after being supplemented by the Cudworth Beck is joined beyond Darfield town by the River Dove which comes from Worsborough, and by the Elsecar Beck. It then leaves the Union and finally discharges into the River Don. The pollution of the Dearne is pronounced at its entrance to, and is further increased in its passage through the Union, both by domestic sewage and the effluent from manufactures, chiefly textile works (see Table V.). In fact all the streams and becks in the Union are more or less contaminated. Complaints of offensive smell arising from the Dearne in its lowest parts, near Darfield, have been well founded, and in several instances specific disease, chiefly affecting the throat, has been attributed to the miasm from the river.

The County Council very early directed its attention to the polluted condition of the Dearne and Dove. Detailed inspection and re-inspection of the streams was undertaken in 1892, and communications were sent to each Local Authority in whose district offences were found. On the 19th January, 1893, the West Riding Sanitary Committee held a Conference at Barnsley with the Sanitary Authorities whose districts are drained by the Dearne and Dove, when resolutions were adopted strongly urging the prevention of further pollution. At that time only five Authorities in the Barnsley Union were provided with sewage disposal works for the whole or part of their district (viz., Barnsley Borough, Dodworth, Wombwell, Worsborough, and Barnsley Rural); and although five years have since elapsed, very little progress has been made in this direction, as will be seen from Table V.

Railways. In the appended sketch it will be seen that each of the eleven districts has railway communication more or less convenient. In fact the Union is well traversed by railroads in nearly all directions, and the network thus formed is a practical indication of its industrial activity.

The district too is well supplied with inland navigation. The Aire and Calder canal from Penistone passes through Darton and Barnsley and continues, as the Dearne and Dove Canal, through Ardsley and Wombwell to Rotherham. Near Barnsley a branch canal runs northward through Monk Bretton, Carlton, Royston, and Notton into the Wakefield Union.

Industries. In this, as in many other districts, trade has not resulted from fortuitous circumstances, but has arisen from local conditions. Wire drawing (the ancient staple trade of the district) has given way to the manufacture of linen, which in turn has also been exceeded, so that Barnsley is now closely associated in our minds with the coal traffic—an industry which has more than doubled in the last 20 years. Ironfoundries, dye-houses, print works, glass manufactories, find employment for large numbers of the people. Agriculture is general throughout the district.

TABLE I.—URBAN AND RURAL SANITARY AREAS IN THE BARNSLEY UNION.

AREA, POPULATION, RATEABLE VALUE, Etc.

	Area in Acres.	1891. Census Figures.		Density of Population, 1891.		Rate- able Value 1898. £	Elevation above Sea Level.		Drainage Area.	Industries.
		Popula- tion.	Inhab. Houses.	Persons per House.	Persons per Acre.		Max.	Min.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Urban Districts.										
Ardsley ...	1259	4494	845	5.3	3.5	24844	375	125	Dearne & Dove	Coal, brick, stone
Barnsley B. ...	2386	35427	7063	5.0	14.8	116960	550	150	Dearne & Dove	Coal, linen, iron, glass
Darfield ...	2017	3416	629	5.4	1.7	26866	300	100	Dearne & Dove	Coal, agriculture
*Darton (Darton & Barugh ...)	2815	6431	1338	4.8	2.3	14764	525	172	Dearne & Dove	Coal, agriculture
(Kexborough ...)	1543	582	114	5.1	0.4	1794	550	200	Dearne & Dove	Coal, agriculture
Dodworth ...	1916	3106	626	5.0	1.6	10199	625	250	Dearne & Dove	Coal, agriculture
Hoyland Nether ...	2085	11006	2040	5.4	5.3	34222	600	150	Dearne & Dove	Coal, brick, tile
Monk Bretton ...	2221	3426	637	5.4	1.5	19818	375	125	Dearne & Dove	Coal, quarries, agriculture
Royston ...	1022	2613	480	5.4	2.6	13886	350	150	Dearne & Dove Calder	Coal, agriculture
Wombwell ...	3851	10942	1987	5.5	2.8	46123	500	75	Dearne & Dove	Coal extensively
Worsborough ...	3779	9905	1800	5.5	2.6	32551	575	125	Dearne & Dove	Coal, steel, agriculture
<i>Total of Urban Districts</i>	<i>24894</i>	<i>91348</i>	<i>17559</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>342027</i>				
Rural Parishes.										
Billingley ...	862	195	41	4.8	0.2	2258	175	83	Dearne & Dove	Agriculture
Carlton ...	1978	1401	240	5.8	0.7	13889	325	150	Dearne & Dove	Coal, agriculture
Cudworth ...	1744	1607	293	5.5	0.9	15052	275	100	Dearne & Dove	Stone quarries, agriculture
Notton ...	2602	269	55	4.9	0.1	4988	525	125	Calder, Dearne & Dove	Agriculture
Stainborough ...	1719	442	102	4.3	0.3	3296	650	221	Dearne & Dove	Agriculture
Woolley ...	2587	969	179	5.4	0.4	7854	575	175	Calder, Dearne & Dove	Coal, agriculture
<i>Total of Rural Parishes</i>	<i>11492</i>	<i>4883</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>47337</i>				
Barnsley Union...	34843	95649	18355	5.2	2.7	687570				

* The Darton Urban District comprises the parishes of Darton and Barugh in the Barnsley Union, and also the parish of Kexborough, which is situate in the Penistone Union.

At the census in 1891 in England and Wales, the average number of occupants of each house was 5.32, and the density for each acre 1.29 persons.

The second table shows the growth or decay of population in these areas. The data are taken from the Census Returns.

The marked development of population is noticeable in Barnsley Borough, Hoyland Nether, and Wombwell at the census of 1861; of Worsborough, Darfield, and Ardsley in 1881; and Royston in 1891. The decennial increase during 1881-91 in the Barnsley Union was 21·5 per cent., in the West Riding 12·12, and in England and Wales 11·65 per cent.

TABLE II.—GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NINE DECADES, 1801—1891.

	AREA IN ACRES. — 1891 Census.	POPULATION.									
		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Urban Districts.											
Ardsley	1259	461	704	992	1029	1226	1528	1772	2143	3333	4494
Barnsley B.	2386	3606	5014	8284	10330	12310	14913	17890	23021	29790	35427
Darfield	2017	447	443	512	520	648	591	746	1673	2616	3416
*Darton (Darton & Barugh)	2815	1298	1502	1736	2412	2958	2988	3987	4612	5404	6431
Kexborough	1543	401	382	440	548	625	577	605	585	610	582
Dodworth	1916	403	743	1227	1179	1474	1494	2117	2747	2989	3106
Hoyland Nether	2085	823	1064	1229	1670	2597	2912	5352	6298	9822	11006
Monk Bretton	2221	480	590	916	1394	1719	1810	1918	2090	2918	3426
Royston	1022	360	361	549	597	641	587	545	676	1128	2613
Wombwell	3851	614	745	811	836	1169	1627	3738	5009	8451	10942
Worsborough	3779	879	1073	1392	2677	3800	4277	5381	6080	8443	9905
<i>Total of Urban Districts</i>	<i>24894</i>	<i>9772</i>	<i>12561</i>	<i>18088</i>	<i>23192</i>	<i>29167</i>	<i>33304</i>	<i>44051</i>	<i>54884</i>	<i>75504</i>	<i>91348</i>
Rural Parishes.											
Billingley	862	172	167	214	217	220	189	192	178	198	195
Carlton	1978	291	312	326	340	411	337	351	380	1085	1401
Cudworth	1744	396	451	487	451	552	529	521	657	1044	1607
Notton	2602	323	327	339	317	310	269	286	218	261	269
Stainborough	1719	227	202	194	304	482	479	470	465	529	442
Woolley	2587	565	543	482	553	418	450	531	1015	600	969
<i>Total of Rural Parishes</i>	<i>11492</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2042</i>	<i>2182</i>	<i>2393</i>	<i>2253</i>	<i>2351</i>	<i>2913</i>	<i>3717</i>	<i>4883</i>
Barnsley Union	34843	11345	14181	19690	24826	30935	34980	45797	57212	78611	95649

* The Darton Urban District comprises the Parishes of Darton and Barugh in the Barnsley Union, and also the Parish of Kexborough which is situate in the Penistone Union.

Dwellings. In every district it is necessary to take into consideration the condition of the dwellings and their surroundings as important items in sanitary administration. The dwellings of course vary according to the class of population, but reference is here made more particularly to the housing of the labouring and poorer people. It is no mere sentimentalism which associates cleanliness and tidiness with ideas of comfort and happiness; nor are these features as mere cause and effect, but as factors tending to modify the whole condition of the inhabitants. Further, there is undoubtedly a contagion in habits amongst neighbours. Properly paved yards with efficient drainage, aided by good scavenging, influence materially the habits of the tenants. The dwellings in this district are for the most part built of brick and erected in rows. They generally contain two rooms below—the kitchen and scullery—with a couple of bedrooms overhead, one larger than the other; not unfrequently at an excessive rental. In some districts houses are difficult to find, and those with gardens, it is pleasant to know, are in great demand. All but the newest are without damp-proof courses, and so very many are damp. This is aggravated by the absence, or defective condition of eaves and downfall spouts permitting the absorption of rain water into the foundations of the houses instead of into a proper channel. There are numerous instances of houses

earthed-up at the back, or back-to-back, or unprovided with back windows or doors. Absence of light or outlets for foul air in sculleries and cellar stairheads, so frequently noted, interfere seriously with the keeping of food. There are some miserable abodes unfit, in my opinion, for human habitation. Too often the yards are rendered highly insanitary by hen runs, capacious privies, and wooden outhouses. The untidy state of many yards arises from the free use of coal, which produces large accumulations of ashes, and consequent difficulties in scavenging. Further, and what is most important, many yards are neither levelled nor paved, so that the inequalities of the surface so frequently noted at present result in mud-puddles in wet weather, and dust producers, when dry—both conditions inimical to health.

TABLE IIa.—HOUSES, ROOMS, AND OCCUPANTS.

The following Table has been compiled from the 1891 Census and displays the number of rooms in the houses in this Union and the number of persons occupying the same:—

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total.	Per centage.	
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons		Union.	England and Wales.
1 Room ...	92	50	21	9	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	·9	4·7
2 Rooms...	131	434	405	313	181	152	91	46	22	11	3	2	1791	9·3	11·4
3 Rooms...	87	276	378	361	341	313	201	153	87	48	22	10	2277	11·9	13·3
4 Rooms...	154	957	1388	1584	1398	1329	954	718	429	182	110	48	9251	48·4	23·9
Number of Tenements with less than five rooms													... 13497	70·5	53·3
Total Number of Tenements													... 19094	100·0	100·0

The favourable features in the above table are the large proportion of four-roomed houses, and the unexpected fewness of one-roomed dwellings in Barnsley Union compared to those in England and Wales.

Allotments have been provided in several districts. At Wombwell plans for the erection of wooden buildings have been prepared by the Surveyor, and are provided gratis by the Sanitary Authority to intending builders, so as to prevent the erection of miscellaneous and objectionable structures.

This is a highly important matter not only for the physical but the social welfare of the people, and one which the Sanitary Authorities might well encourage.

By the Allotments Act of 1887 it is the duty of the Sanitary Authorities to acquire land after due representation has been made to them. By Sec. VII. sub-section 5, hencotes and pigsties are permitted to be erected subject to the regulations and approval of the Sanitary Authority. In this way the injudicious keeping of fowls and pigs might be overcome, and the hobbies of the tenants conducted under harmless conditions. By the Allotments Act of 1890 an appeal may be made to the County Council by persons entitled to make representations to the Sanitary Authority, where the latter have failed to provide adequate and suitable land.

Baths. Except in the Barnsley Borough (where the Corporation have provided slipper and swimming baths) there is practically no public provision in the Union for baths, which is somewhat surprising, taking into consideration the nature of the principal industry of the Union—coal mining.

If frequent ablutions are of such importance to those who are surrounded by the appliances of luxury, of how much greater value do they become to those less favoured in their condition of life. One cannot help thinking that a washhouse at the mine head would be taken advantage of, and a wash on ceasing work would become the general practice, as infinitely preferably to the present custom. Because the experiment has not been successful at another place it is no reason for setting it aside in this district. In my conversations with the coal miners I find the opinion is prevalent that if the opportunity were given the wash-house would be largely patronised.

Mortuaries. These are proper places for the reception of the dead until burial. Only in the Borough has a mortuary been provided. This subject has a two-fold aspect in connection, first, with persons who have died from infectious disease, and second, from ordinary fatality. In the former instance the difficulties in ordinary dwellings are obvious, and under the prevailing customs it is easy to imagine how prolific a source of danger there is to the inmates, and also to those relatives who attend the funeral, and its accompaniments. The necessity for the provision of mortuaries has been acknowledged by the legislature in section 141 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which provides that "Any local authority may, and if required by the Local Government Board shall, provide and fit up a proper place for the reception of dead bodies before interment." Apart from infection it cannot be doubted that there are many instances in which manifest benefit would result from the use of the mortuary for the

immediate reception of the dead until burial, unless there is ample room at home. At Hospitals and other institutions a mortuary is generally provided and used. Why not have some provision for towns and villages? Sentiment, naturally, would at first oppose, but experience in similar matters shews this would gradually be overcome, and when the people had realised the advantages of a mortuary, its use would become general, much in the same way as cremation is now on the increase. "Something is to be given to custom," but in this matter the people have generally no choice, because proper accommodation has not been provided, and so a custom, based largely on necessity, which compels eating, drinking, and even sleeping in the presence of the decaying dead, is physically as well as morally an objectionable state of affairs, and one which, in my opinion, requires reformation.

The following table gives the date of the formation of each of the Sanitary Districts, and indicates the extent to which advantage has been taken of the power to frame Bye-Laws and Regulations, and to bring into operation the adoptive Sanitary Acts.

TABLE III.—DATES OF FORMATION OF THE SANITARY DISTRICT, AND ADOPTION OF ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

	Date of Formation.	Adoptive Sanitary Acts in Force.			Bye-Laws, with Date of Adoption.							Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.
		Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1849	Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1849	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	New Streets and Buildings	Cleansing of Footways & Premises	Prevention of Nuisances	Common Lodging Houses	Slaughter Houses	Offensive Trades	Other Matters	
Urban Districts—												
Ardley*	1892	1892	1896	1896	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	—
				Parts (2-3)		Amended	Amended					
Barnsley B.	1869	1890	1891	1891	1868	1884	1884	1854	1860	—	Various	1887
				Part (a)								
Darfield*	1896	1896	—	—	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	1897
Darton	1864	1890	—	—	1894	—	1894	1894	1894	1894	—	—
Dodworth	1864	1890	—	1890	1868	—	1865	—	1865	—	—	—
				Parts (1-3)								
Hoyland Nether	1891	1892	1892	Yes	1892	—	1892	1892	1892	1892	—	1896
Monk Bretton	1863	1890	1897	—	1868	—	1866	—	1866	—	—	1897
Royston*	1896	1896	—	1897	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	Yes
				Part (b)								
Wombwell	1865	1889	1891	1897	1866	1866	1866	—	1866	—	—	1891
				Parts (1-2)								
Worsborough	1874	1890	1891	1891	1876	1876	1876	—	1876	—	—	—
Barnsley Rural—	1872											
Billingley	—	1890	1891	1891	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	1887
Carlton	—	1890	1891	1891	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	"
Cudworth	—	1890	1891	1891	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	"
Notton	—	1890	1891	—	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	"
Stainborough	—	1890	1891	1891	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	"
Woolley	—	1890	1891	1891	1880	—	1880	1880	—	—	—	"

* By the order of the County Council forming the district the Bye-laws of the Barnsley Rural District Council are in force. Ardley Council has presented sets of new Bye-laws to the Local Government Board, while Royston has the adoption of the model code of Bye-laws under consideration.

The fourth table shows that Hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious cases is provided for the whole Union. The Kendray Isolation Hospital is provided for the whole Union, and contains 46 beds, each with 2000 cubic feet of air space. These beds are distributed in twelve wards of various sizes for the reception of cases of scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, and also small-pox, until the new hospital for the treatment of this disease is completed. The hospital is well staffed, including matron, nurses, probationers, and ward maids, also cook, housemaid, and laundry maid, with a man as disinfecter. Each authority in the Union pays a fixed sum for the working expenses, based on the population of its district, and 10s. a week for each patient sent in. No patients are admitted except by order of medical officer, clerk, or sanitary inspector of the district. No charges are made to individuals for maintenance except in rare cases where special privileges are asked for, or when patients are admitted from non-contributing districts. With regard to medical attendance at the hospital, the patients are at liberty to have and pay their own medical man, but this is not frequently done. All not so attended are under the care of the Medical Officer of Health for Barnsley and his assistant, who also decide when each patient may safely be discharged. With the exception of three Rural Parishes all the districts possess burial grounds. Public scavenging, that is, the cleansing of ash-pits, &c., has been adopted in all the Urban Districts, and in the Cudworth portion of the rural district, but not with efficiency in all of them, as will be noted hereafter.

**TABLE IV.—ISOLATION, DISINFECTION, BURIAL GROUNDS,
PUBLIC SCAVENGING.**

	Isolation Hospital.	Disinfect- ing Apparatus.	Destructor.	Burial Grounds.	Public Scavenging.
Ardsley ...	Kendray Hospital, situate in Ardsley.	Steam Disinfecter.	None.	Cemetery and Churchyard ...	Contractor
Barnsley B ...				Cemetery ...	Sanitary Staff
Darfield ...				Churchyard ...	Contractor
Darton ...				Two Churchyards ...	Contractor
Dodworth ...				Churchyard ...	Sanitary Staff
Hoyland Nether ...				(Churchyard, Hoyland & Elsecar)	Sanitary Staff
Monk Bretton ...				(Congregational Burial Ground)	Contractor
Royston ...				Cemetery ...	Sanitary Staff
Wombwell ...				Churchyard, extended 1897 ...	"
Worsborough ...				Two Cemeteries ...	"
				(Worsborough Churchyard ...)	"
				(Worsborough Dale Churchyard..)	"
<i>Rural Parishes.</i>					
Billingley ...	At Kendray Hospital.			None in the Parish ...	None
Carlton ...				Cemetery ...	"
Cudworth ...				Churchyard ...	Contractor
Notton ...				None in the Parish ...	None
Stainborough ...				None in the Parish ...	"
Woolley ...				Churchyard full; extended 1897	"

A scheme for the erection of a small-pox Hospital for the whole Union is now before the Local Government Board. The proposed site for this Hospital is in the Monk Bretton District.

During the year 1897 additional bedrooms for the nurses have been provided at the Kendray Hospital.

Water Supply and Drainage.

In Table V. the list of districts has been expanded so as to show the constituent villages and hamlets, it being scarcely possible otherwise to make clear their position with regard to water supply and sewerage and sewage disposal. The wells referred to in the sixth column are, with few exceptions, shallow wells and often of doubtful purity. It will be noticed that in some places many wells are in use, although a public supply has been provided.

The Barnsley water is derived from the upland reservoir at Ingbirchworth, and the supply being on the constant system, no house cisterns are required. New waterworks are now in progress at Midhope, and there is no doubt as to the purity of the water to be impounded there. Unfortunately, however, it possesses some plumbo-solvent power like so many other moorland waters in the Riding, but the Corporation, at the instance of the County Council, have wisely considered how this difficulty could be best overcome, and have undertaken to so filter or otherwise treat the water as to render it perfectly harmless to the consumers.

It will be seen that there is yet a want of systematic sewerage in several parts of the Union. Darton and Darfield are still without any means of sewage disposal. Rubble drains are not common. Too often there is no record whatever as to the position, size, and connections of the sewers. This information is generally confined to the brain of the man occupied with them for the time being. A common fault observed throughout the district is the defective discharge of sink waste pipes. The pipes are too short, or so disconnected that the liquid trickles down the wall, or finds its way between the wall and gully into the foundations of the houses, or, owing to the shallowness of the gully grating, the liquid overflows and soaks into the surrounding soil, which renders it extremely unhealthy and a favourable nidus of filth germs.

In many cases, too, the tenants, by exercising a little care and attention would ensure more healthy surroundings, and remove a cause suspected at times of engendering diphtheritic and like ailments.

TABLE V.—WATER SUPPLY

Parish.	Centre of Population.	Approximate number of Inhabited Houses, 1897.	Approximate Population, 1897.	Water Supplies.		Sewerage.	
				Public.	Other.	System.	Kind.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ardsley	Ardsley Stairfoot Hunningley	949	5030	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Hoyle Mill	196	1039	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Measborough Dike	53	281	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	122	646	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes
Barnsley B.	Barnsley	8156	40780	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
Darfield	Darfield	104	562	Dearne Valley	Wells	No	Pipes
	Low Valley	206	1112	Dearne Valley	—	No	Pipes
	Millhouses and Darfield Bridge	116	626	Dearne Valley	Wells	No	Pipes
	Snape Hill	288	1555	Dearne Valley	Wells	No	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	40	216	Dearne Valley	Chiefly wells	No	Pipes
Darton	Barugh	51	245	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Barugh Bridge	38	182	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Barugh Green	85	408	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Darton, including Bloomhouse Green and Lane Head	136	662	Penistone	Wells	No	Pipes
	Gawber	208	998	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Haigh	17	82	—	Wells	No	Pipes
	Higham	169	811	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Kexborough	65	312	—	Wells	No	Pipes and rubble
	Staincross Mapplewell Blacker Dyke and Upper Carr Green	778	3734	Penistone	—	No	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	70	336	Penistone Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes

AND DRAINAGE.

Sewage.		Trade Effluents		Remarks.
Destination.	Treatment, if any.	From	Admitted into Sewers.	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Chiefly to Outfall Works, near Barton Grange, small portion to works at Wombwell Road	International system, 2 tanks, 4 filters, 2½ acres of land	Coal washing	No	Proposal to extend the works by providing more land
Hoyle Mill Outfall Works	I.D.F., 1 acre of land	—	—	Proposal to extend the land under treatment
Barnsley Outfall Works	I.D.F., by Barnsley	—	—	Under consideration the disconnection of the sewers from the Barnsley system, and the treatment of the sewage at their own works
Streams, cesspools and fields	Part rough irrigation	—	—	Small Works at Wombwell Road
Outfall Works at Barton Grange	I.D.F. on 100 acres	Paper Works, Linen Bleach and Dyeing, Brewing, etc.	No	Much difficulty has arisen on the Sewage Farm because of subsidence of the ground by coal workings. The Corporation have now under consideration how they can best overcome this
Dearne	—	—	—	In February, 1897, Engineer instructed to prepare a sewage scheme. He suggested the Septic Tank treatment. The District Council are now awaiting the decision of the Local Government Board in regard to the Exeter application for a loan for the Septic Tank system
Dove	—	—	—	
Dearne	—	—	—	
Dove	—	—	—	
Fields and streams	Part rough irrigation	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	In July, 1895, the Local Government Board held an inquiry re loan for the scheme, which was ultimately rejected. In August, 1897, the District Council approved of another scheme, and sent the Plans to the Local Government Board, who held an inquiry in April, 1898, for a loan of £11,500
Dearne	—	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	
Dearne	—	Pickle from waste, galvanizing works	No	
Tributary of Dearne	—	Linen bleaching, and dyeing	No	
Cesspools & streams	—	Bleach works	No	
Tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	
Roadside ditch	—	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	
Streams and fields	Part rough irrigation	—	—	

TABLE V.—WATER SUPPLY

Parish.	Centre of Population.	Approximate number of Inhabited Houses, 1897.	Approximate Population, 1897.	Water Supplies.		Sewerage.	
				Public.	Other.	System.	Kind.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dodworth	Dodworth	449	2245	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Dodworth Gate	32	160	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Gilroyd	71	355	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	71	355	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes
Hoyland Nether	Elsecar	574	3100	Dearne Valley	Wells	Yes	Pipes
	Hoyland	624	3370	Dearne Valley	Wells	Yes	Pipes
	Hoyland Common	762	4115	Dearne Valley	Wells	Yes	Pipes
	Platts Common	170	918	Dearne Valley	Wells	Yes	Pipes
	Prospect and West Bank	98	529	Dearne Valley	Wells	Yes	Pipes
	Upper Hoyland and Shortwood	54	292	Dearne Valley	Wells	No	Pipes and rubble
	<i>Rest of District</i>	76	410	Dearne Valley	Wells	No	Pipes
Monk Bretton	Barton Grange	14	74	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Cliffe Bridge	31	164	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Days Croft	33	174	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Littleworth	52	275	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Monk Bretton	204	1081	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes and rubble
	Monk Terrace and Burton Bridge	82	434	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes
	Smithies and Old Mill	227	1203	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Station Road	12	63	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	19	100	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes
Royston	Cross Lane	30	162	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Guisseley Spring and Windmill Cottages	34	183	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes
	Royston	687	3710	Barnsley	Wells	Yes	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	21	113	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes
Wombwell	Broomhill	124	682	Dearne Valley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Hemingfield and Tingle Bridge	188	1034	Dearne Valley	Wells	No	Pipes
	Jump	332	1826	Dearne Valley	—	No	Pipes
	Lundhill	56	308	Dearne Valley	—	No	Pipes
	Mitchell Terrace and Aldham	94	517	Dearne Valley	—	No	Pipes
	New Scarborough, etc.	169	929	Dearne Valley	—	Yes	Pipes
	New Wombwell	72	396	Dearne Valley	—	No	Pipes
	Station Lane	70	385	Dearne Valley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Wombwell	1112	6116	Dearne Valley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Wombwell Main & Hough Lane	159	875	Dearne Valley	—	No	Pipes
	Wombwell Wood & Smithley	29	159	?	—	No	Pipes
	Wombwell Junction & Mapplebeck	10	55	Dearne Valley	—	No	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	4	22	—	Wells	No	Pipes

Sewage.		Trade Effluents.		Remarks.
Destination.	Treatment, if any.	From	Admitted into Sewers.	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Outfall works	Subsidence in 2 tanks, then irrigations on 10½ acres of land	None	None	Outfall works constructed in 1892
Streams and land	Part rough irrigation	—	—	
Elsecar Outfall Works	I.D.F.	—	—	Situate in Wombwell district. Eight acres
Elsecar Outfall Works	I.D.F.	—	—	
Half Tinker Lane Outfall Works	Tanks only	—	—	Effluent to Colliery Dam
Half Elsecar do.				
Elsecar Outfall Works	I.D.F.	—	—	
Elsecar Outfall Works	I.D.F.	—	—	
Roadside ditch	—	—	—	(In 1895 at Local Government Board Inquiry proposition made to construct works at Shortwood, but this is still under consideration, 2 iv. 98)
Chiefly to fields and cesspools	—	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	See remarks	—	—	In 1893 three crude systems were in operation, but all unsatisfactory
Ditch and stream	Do.	—	—	Recently several schemes were prepared, but have been rejected by the Local Government Board
Days' Croft Outfall Works	Do.	—	—	Now several small outfalls works have been or are about to be constructed out of the current rates, e.g., Days' Croft. Subsidence tanks and coke breeze filters have been put down, but there is no chemical precipitation or land filtration
Barnsley and Wakefield Canal	Do.	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	Filter tank	—	—	
Barnsley and Wakefield Canal	See remarks	Corn washing	—	
Dearne (Works in progress)	Do.	—	—	Some kind of scheme is now being constructed for Smithies portion of the district without consent of Local Government Board
Tanks to stream	Do.	—	—	
Streams and fields	—	—	—	
Outfall Works, No. 2	I.D.F.	—	—	Two acres; very unsatisfactory
Cesspools	—	—	—	May, 1896, scheme for improvement in preparation
Outfall No. 1	I.D.F.	—	—	Seven acres; no precipitation tanks; unsatisfactory
Chiefly to fields	—	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	None at present	—	—	To Wombwell outfall works when scheme is completed
Roadside ditch to tributary of Dearne	Do.	—	—	See Lundhill
Tributary of Dearne	Do.	—	—	To utilize Hoyland Nether Works in Wombwell
Ditch	Do.	—	—	Scheme proposed: 6 acres, I.D.F., with precipitation tanks
Ditch to Dearne	Do.	—	—	To Wombwell Outfall works when scheme is completed
Wombwell Outfall Works	I.D. Filtration	None	None	
Ditch (offensive)	None	—	—	
Wombwell Outfall Works	I. D. Filtration	—	—	In 1882, I. D. F. 16 acres at New Scarborough. In 1896, Scheme to extend to 19 acres with precipitation tanks. Difficulties from colliery subsidence
Wombwell Outfall Works	I. D. Filtration	—	—	
Wombwell Wood & tributary of Dove	Part rough irrigation	Coal washing	No	
?		—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	None	—	—	
Chiefly to fields	Rough irrigation	—	—	

TABLE V.—WATER SUPPLY

Parish.	Centre of Population.	Approximate number of Inhabited Houses, 1897.	Approximate Population, 1897.	Water Supplies.		Sewerage.	
				Public.	Other.	System.	Kind.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Worsborough	Birdwell	286	1573	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Birdwell Common	23	126	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Blacker Hill	172	946	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Worsborough	37	203	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Worsboro' Bridge and Ward Green	504	2772	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Worsborough Common	320	1760	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Worsborough Dale	463	2546	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	146	803	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes
Barnsley Rural BILLINGLEY	Billingley	42	202	—	Wells	No	Pipe and Rubble
	<i>Rest of District</i>	3	14	—	Wells	No	Pipe and Rubble
CARLTON	Carlton	43	249	Lord Wharnccliffe's supply	Rainwater	Yes	Pipes
	Carlton, West of St. John's Church	175	1015	Lord Wharnccliffe's supply	Rainwater	No	Pipes
	Hill Top	42	244	Barnsley from Colliery Stand Pipe	Well	No	Pipes
	Long and Cross Rows	83	482	Lord Wharnccliffe's supply	—	Yes	Pipes
	Railway Terrace	16	93	—	Rain, Surface Water, Spring Wells	No	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	7	39	—	—	No	Pipes
CUDWORTH	Albert and Victoria Terrace	42	231	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Lower Cudworth	81	445	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes and Rubble
CUDWORTH	Sidecup Lane	58	319	Barnsley	—	Yes	Pipes
	Upper Cudworth	325	1788	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	18	99	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipes
NOTTON	Notton	25	122	—	Wells	No	Pipe and rubble
	<i>Rest of District</i>	30	147	Darton-penistone	Wells	No	Pipe and rubble
STAINBOROUGH	Hood Green	27	116	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipe and rubble
	Ratten Row	22	95	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	Stainborough	7	30	Barnsley	—	No	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	46	198	Barnsley	Wells	No	Pipe and rubble
WOOLLEY	Brick Row, etc.	41	222	Woolley Colliery supply from stand pipe	Wells	No	Pipes
	Woolley	43	233	—	Springs and wells	No	Pipes
	Woolley Colliery Cottages	56	333	Woolley Colliery supply from stand pipes	—	No	Pipes
	<i>Rest of District</i>	39	211	—	Wells	No	Pipe and rubble

Sewage.		Trade Effluents.		Remarks.
Destination.	Treatment, if any.	From	Admitted into Sewers.	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Birdwell Sewage Works	See Col. 13	—	—	Opened 1884, 5 acres. I. D. F.
Settling tanks	do	—	—	Opened 1883 : 4 clinker filters : unsatisfactory ; to ditch
Worsborough Dale Sewage Works	do	—	—	Opened 1882, 9½ acres. I. D. F. In 1896, 6½ acres added. Difficulties with colliery subsidence
Worsborough Dale Sewage Works	do	—	—	
Worsborough Dale Sewage Works	do	—	—	Opened 1888, clinker filters, then to land
Worsborough Dale Sewage Works	do	—	—	
Worsborough Dale Sewage Works	do	—	—	
Worsborough Dale Sewage Works	do	Distillation wood	of No	
Streams and land	None	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	
Roadside ditch	—	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	Engineer instructed to prepare a scheme
Part to small Outfall Works and part to tributary of Dearne	See Col. 13	Coal washing	No	Present disposal area of 1 acre for I. D. F. unsatisfactory
Cesspools and land	None	—	—	
Tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	
Cesspools to ditch	—	—	—	
Chiefly to land	—	—	—	
Cesspools, thence land	—	—	—	Engineer instructed to prepare a scheme for the parish. Report not yet made
Cudworth Beck	—	Bleach works	No	
Small Outfall Works	See Col. 13	—	—	Farmer treats sewage by broad irrigation at a charge of £7 10s. 0d. per annum
Cudworth Beck	—	—	—	
Streams and fields	—	—	—	
Streams and cesspools	—	—	—	
Cesspools and land	Rough irrigation	—	—	
Ditch and fields	Rough irrigation	—	—	
Ditch and fields	Rough irrigation	—	—	
Dove	—	—	—	
Fields and streams	Rough irrigation	—	—	
Ditch and tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	
Tributary of Calder	—	Coal washing	No	
Tributary of Dearne	—	—	—	
Chiefly to fields	Rough irrigation	—	—	

THE FOLLOWING WATER SUPPLIES ARE OBTAINED OR DISTRIBUTED
IN THE BARNSELY UNION:—

Waterworks.	Source.	Distribution.
BARNSELY CORPORATION	Uplands, 1750 acres (one fifth moorland) at Inghirchworth Reservoir (sand and Limestone Filters) Compensation discharged intermittently into Scout Dyke	Ardley, Barnsley, Darton (part of) Dodworth, Monk Bretton, Royston, Worsborough, Cudworth, and Stainborough in the Barnsley Rural District
	Midhope Reservoir now being constructed to impound Moorland supply in Penistone Union from Little Don area Compensation water is discharged intermittently into the Little Don.	Hoylandswaine, Gunthwaite, Inghirchworth, and Silkstone in the Penistone Union
DEARNE VALLEY WATER COMPANY	Well sunk at Broomhill, Wombwell, into the Oaks Rock, 31 yards deep, and then a Bore Hole 13½ yards deep (Sand Filters)	Wombwell, Darfield, Hoyland Nether, Barnsley Rural, Billingley The Wath and West Melton Waterworks are augmented from this source
	Service Reservoirs in Hoyland Nether, and Wombwell	Water is also supplied to part of the Hemsworth Union — Great and Little Houghton, and to part of the Doncaster Union—Goldthorpe and Bolton-upon Dearne
PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT	Borings at Thurlstone and Race Common Quarry in the Penistone Union (no artificial filtration)	Darton, 1894, Penistone, 1880, and a few houses in the Penistone Rural District near the Darton Pipe Line
LORD WHARNCLIFFE'S SUPPLY	Water chiefly pumped from the Wood Moor Pit to Surface Reservoir, supposed to be fed at times by water from the St. Helen's Well and a spring in Booth Royd Wood Water ochery and turbid in Reservoir (no artificial filtration). Works in progress for an additional storage Reservoir at Athersley Wood at a much higher level than the existing Reservoir	Parish of Carlton
WOOLLEY COLLIERY COMPANY	Water pumped from spring near Woolley Village, in the Calder drainage area, to Reservoir in Dearne Drainage area near the Woolley Colliery	Woolley Colliery Houses

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL IN THE BARNSELY BOROUGH.

These figures have been compiled from the Annual Reports of Dr. Sadler, who has been an observer since 1865, and to whom I am greatly indebted for the information.

Year.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.			
	MONTHLY.		No. of days on which the Temperature reached—		MONTHLY.		Yearly Total in inches.	Rainy Days.
	Maximum.	Minimum.			Maximum.	Minimum.		
1893	Aug. 84°	Jan. 21°	241	52	July 3·2	March ·4	21·79	169
1894	July 79°	Jan. 11°	230	28	Oct. 5·0	Sep. ·7	28·11	196
1895	June 81°	Feb. 8°	207	49	July 3·8	Feb. ·2	28·96	187
1896	July 82°	Feb. 25°	219	35	Oct. 3·6	May ·5	25·86	196
1897	Aug. 85°	Jan. 23°	237	41	Feb. 2·8	July ·6	25·19	192

Regulated Buildings and Trades.

1. *Milk Supplies* do not receive that attention their importance demands, as will be apparent from Table VI. The scantiness of information as to the number of existing premises points to want of systematic work. No regulations have been adopted in Darton, Dodworth, or Worsborough, and in several districts regulations though adopted have not been enforced. Registration too is very imperfect. Under these conditions the duty of inspection cannot be properly carried out. "Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in their district the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register (Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885)."

TABLE VI.—MILK SUPPLIES.

		Number of—			Regulations	Registration	Inspection
		Dairies.	Cowsheds.	Milkshops.			
Urban Districts.					Before		
Ardsley	...	2	8	?	L.G.B.	Yes	Some
Barnsley B.	...	2	35	46	1887	Yes	Yes
Darfield	...	?	6	?	1897	None	Some
Darton	...	?	?	?	None	"	"
Dodworth	...	?	?	?	None	"	None
Hoyland Nether	...	?	?	?	1896	"	"
Monk Bretton	...	?	?	?	1897	"	Some
Royston	...	?	?	?	?	"	None
Wombwell	...	?	?	?	1891	"	Some
Worsborough	...	?	25	?	None	Cowsheds only	"
Rural District.							
Barnsley	...	?	15	?	1887	Yes	Yes

2. *Slaughter Houses* (Table VII). Every urban sanitary authority must, according to the Public Health Act of 1875 make bye-laws with regard to such premises, but this duty has been overlooked by Darfield and Royston. Several Districts like Barnsley Borough, Dodworth, Monk Bretton, and Wombwell act under bye-laws framed in the sixties. There is no registration except in the borough, and, with the same exception, there is little or no efficient inspection. There is no public slaughter house or abattoir.

TABLE VII.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	Number.	Bye-Laws.	Registration.	Inspection.
Urban Districts.				
Ardsley ...	4	Bye-Laws before L.G.B.	None	Some
Barnsley B. ...	19	1860	Yes	Yes
Darfield ...	5	None	None	Some
Darton ...	9	1894	"	"
Dodworth ...	5	1865	"	"
Hoyland Nether ...	13	1892	"	"
Monk Bretton ...	4	1866	"	"
Royston ...	4	None	"	"
Wombwell ...	12	1866	"	"
Worsborough ...	6	1876	"	"
Rural District.				
Billingley ...	—	None	None	—
Carlton ...	3	"	"	Some
Cudworth ...	3	"	"	"
Notton ...	—	"	"	—
Stainborough ...	—	"	"	—
Woolley ...	—	"	"	—

3. *Offensive Trades* (Table VIII). Tripe boiling occupies a prominent place. Though fish frying is not included, the sickening odour often perceptible in the neighbourhood of such premises should bring it under this heading. It appears odd, that in two urban districts only where there are no offensive trades bye-laws have been adopted.

TABLE VIII.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

	Number and Description.	Bye-Laws.	Inspection.
Ardsley ...	None	None	—
Barnsley B ...	1 Horse Slaughter, 4 Tripe, 1 Tallow, 1 Fellmonger	"	Some
Darfield ...	2 Tripe Boilers ...	"	Some
Darton ...	None	1894	—
Dodworth ...	2 Tripe Boilers ...	None	—
Hoyland Nether ...	None	1892	—
Monk Bretton ...	"	None	—
Royston ...	"	"	—
Wombwell ...	"	"	—
Worsborough ...	"	"	—
Barnsley Rural ...	"	"	—

4. *Common Lodging Houses*. From Table IX it appears that there are nine, all of them in the borough. Although the Public Health Act (sec. 80) requires every local authority to make bye-laws with regard to such establishments, none have been prepared in Dodworth, Monk Bretton, Wombwell, and Worsborough.

TABLE IX.—COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	Number.	Bye-Laws.	Registration.	Inspection.
Urban Districts:				
Ardsley ...	None	1880	—	—
Barnsley B ...	9	1854	Yes	Yes
Darfield ...	None	1880	—	—
Darton ...	"	1894	—	—
Dodworth ...	"	None	—	—
Hoyland Nether ...	"	1892	—	—
Monk Bretton ...	"	None	—	—
Royston ...	"	1880	—	—
Wombwell ...	"	None	—	—
Worsborough ...	"	None	—	—
Barnsley Rural ...	"	1880	—	—

5. *Canal Boats*. There are two canals. At the census of 1891 the presence of 57 boats was recorded in the union, the majority of them being in the Wombwell district. It is stated in the Barnsley report of the local medical officer of health that 58 boats were inspected during the year 1897.

6. *Workshops*. By the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, local sanitary authorities are made responsible for the supervision of these premises in sanitary matters. Most of the reports of the various districts in the union are silent on this subject. In the Borough the workshops are inspected.

Schools.

In the following Table B. stands for boys. G. for girls. I. for Infants, and M. for mixed.

District.	Name of School.		Date of Erection	Certified Accommodation	Average Attendance.	Ventilation.	Closet Accommodation.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Cloak Room
Ardsley	National	M. I.	1842	210	175	Unsatisfactory	Trough Closets, bad Urinal	Yes	Good	Poor
	Barnsley Rd. Board	M. I.	1887-8	537	473	Fairly good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	Hunningley Lane		1894	360	232	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	Hoyle Mill Board	M.	"	210	202	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" National	L.	1854	80	48	Unsatisfactory	Deep C.P.M., bad Urinal	No	No	Poor
Barnsley B.	Grammar		1769	120	?	Good	Trough	Yes	Good	Good
			re-mod-elled							
	Agnes Road Board	B.	1891	370	275	Good	Trough	Yes	Good	Good
	" "	G.	"	370	281	"	"	"	"	"
	" "	L.	"	255	212	"	"	"	"	"
	Eldon St. North	B.	1873	278	234	Good	C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Good
	" "	G.	"	268	248	Good	Trough	Yes	Good	Good
	" "	L.	1896	400	208	Good	Trough	Yes	Good	Good
	Old Town	St. I. & L.	1877	245	233	Good	C.P.M., bad Urinal	Yes	Good	Good
	Keir Street	M.	1895	300	304	Good	Trough	Yes	Good	Good
	Park Road	B.	1873	272	306	Fair	Trough	Yes	Good	Poor
	"	G.	"	264	313	"	"	"	"	Good
	"	L.	1888	249	249	"	"	"	"	Good
	Mark Street Board	M.	1898	286	200	Good	Trough	Yes	Good	Good
	St. Augustine	G. I.	1867	174	143	Fair	C.P.M.	Yes	Cesspool	Poor
	National, Pitt St.	B.	1813	306	237	Good	Trough	Yes	Good	Good
	St. George, York St.	L.	—	216	185	Unsatisfactory	Trough	Yes	Defective	Fair
	" "	G.	—	230	209					
	St. John's, Baker St.	L.	Old	127	92	Unsatisfactory	Trough	None	None	Poor
	" Duke St.	B.	1882	205	186	Fair	Trough, not sufficiently flush. Bad Urinal	Yes	Fair	Poor
	" "	G.	"	190	189	"				
	" "	L.	"	142	128	"				
	St. Mary's, Ch. Fields	B.	1867	250	250	Inadequate and unsatisfactory	Trough. Bad Urinal	Yes	Fair	Poor
	" "	G.	"	219	179					
	" "	L.	"	141	125					
	St. Peter's, Doncaster Road	L.	1873	143	154	Unsatisfactory	Trough	Yes	Defective	Poor
	Holyrood Catholic	B.	1859	245	203	Inadequate	Trough. Bad Urinal	Stand-pipe in yard	None	Poor
"	G.	"	180	125						
"	L.	"	160	117						
Wesleyan, Shifld Rd	M.	about 1860	294	270	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.	Stand-pipe in yard	"	Fair	
"	L.	"	166	161	Windows only	Trough				
Darfield	National	M.	1842	200	209	Unsatisfactory	Trough Closets	Yes	None	Poor
	"	L.	1883	149	158	"	Bad Urinals			
	Mission Low Valley	G. I.	1888	160	122	Fairly satisfactory	Foul C.P.M.	Yes	Defective	No
	Wesleyan	M.	1872	220	156	Scarcely satisfactory	Trough	Yes	Good	Yes, but poor
"	L.	"	60	67	Closets					
Darton	Mappelowell Board	B.	1876	187	206	Not satisfactory	Pail	Yes	Waste not disconnected	Old kind
	"	G.	"	187	197	"	Pails overflow'g	Yes	Good	Yes
	"	L.	"	148	210	"	Pail	Yes	Good	Yes
	Darton Endowed	M.	Rebuilt 1875	120	90	Windows and small extraction shaft	C.P.M. bad arrangement on boys' side	Yes	No lavatory	Not satisfactory
	"	L.	1876	68	60	Fair	C.P.M.	No	None	Poor
	Kexborough Endw.	M.	1855	120	96	Fairly good	Block Privies	None	None	Yes
	Higham National	M.	1873	175	124	Windows	Pail, girls' side overflowing	None	Not satisfactory	Small
	" Colliery	L.	Occupied in 1891	150	57	Windows only	C.P.M. dilapidated	None	None	None
	Gawber Endowed	L.	1866	60?	57	Windows, unsatisfactory	C.P.M. Urinal unsatisfactory	None	None	None
	" National	M.	1846	171	112	Windows, unsatisfactory	C.P.M. bad Urinal	Yes	Not satisfactory	Poor

District.	Name of School.	Date of Erection	Certified Accommodation	Average Attendance.	Ventilation.	Closet Accommodation.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Cloak Room
Dodworth	National ... G.	1871	345	150	Unsatisfactory	Dry earth Closets	Yes	Not satisfactory Sink waste not disconnected	Yes
	" ... L.	1850			Unsatisfactory	Dry earth Closets	No	No Lavatory	Yes
	Town School ... B.	1853	105	82	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M. Urinal unsatisfactory	Yes	Not quite satisfactory	Yes
	Wesleyan ... M.	1873	230	205	Windows only	Trough Closets	Yes	Not satisfactory	Not satisfactory
	" ... L.	"	110	66	Windows only	Trough Closets	Yes	Not satisfactory	
Hoyland Nether	Board, Hoyland Nether ... B.	1874	296	215	Fairly good	Trough Closets	Yes	Sink waste not disconnected	Yes
	" ... G.	1874	230	193	Fairly good	"	Yes	"	Yes
	" ... L.	1897	?	92	Good	"	Yes	Good	Yes
	" Hoyland Common ... B.	1891	300	262	Fairly good	Unsatisfactory C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Yes
	" " ... G.	1876	370	263	Satisfactory	C.P.M.	Yes	Sink water not disconnected	Yes
	" " ... L.	"	232	261	Satisfactory	C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Yes
	Law Schools ...	Very old	259	193	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Yes
	Hoyland ... L.	Enlarged 1896-7	129	125	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Yes
	St. Helens ...	1864	176	117	New	Schools in course of erection.			
	Elsecar ... B.	1893	250	198	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Yes
Monk Bretton	" ... G.	1852	228	209	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Yes
	" ... L.	Enlarged 1871	196	154	Good	C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Yes
	Board, Monk Bretton ... L.	1886	152	144	Good	C.P.M., poor urinal	Yes	Good	Good
	Smithies Board ... M. & L.	1840	249	225	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M., poor urinal	Yes	Good	Yes
Royston	National ... M.	1846	316	230	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.	Yes	Good	Good
	Free Grammar ...	Founded 1607 Reorganised 1843	?	12	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.	None	None	None
	Board School ... B.	1896	298	436	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Yes
	" ... G.	1896	298	190	Good	automatic flush	Yes	Good	Yes
	" ... L.	1896	200	190	Good	"	Yes	Good	Yes
Wombwell	National ... M.	1844	254	154	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M. unsatisfactory	Yes	Fairly good	Poor
	" Infants ...	1889	156	110	Unsatisfactory	"	Yes	" "	Poor
	Barnsley Rd. Board ... B.	1875		324	Unsatisfactory	Trough closets			
Wombwell	" ... G.	1882	738	303	Inadequate	urinal, unsatisfactory	Yes	Defective	
	" ... L.	1887		228	"				
	Park Street Board ... M.	1893	400	316	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Yes
	" " ... L.	1893		126					
	Broomhill " ... M.	1874		114	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.			
	" " ... L.	1897	241	55	Unsatisfactory	unsatisfactory	Yes	Defective	Yes
	" " ... L.	1897		55	Unsatisfactory	unsatisfactory	Yes	Defective	Yes
	Jump " ... M.	1880		303	Unsatisfactory	Urinal, C.P.M.			
	" " ... I.	1891	497	128	in older portions	unsatisfactory	Yes	"	Yes
	Wombwell National ...	1848	240	230	Unsatisfactory	Trough Closets	Yes	Defective	Poor
Hemingfield	" ...	1826							
	" ...	1897	310	280	Windows and air inlets	C.P.M. unsatisfactory	Yes	Good	Poor

District.	Name of School.	Date of Erection	Certified Accommodation	Average Attendance.	Ventilation.	Closet Accommodation.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Cloak Room
Worsborough	Worsborough Common Board ... B.	1877	159	137	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" " " G.	1877	150	132	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" " " L.	1895	200	124	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	Blacker Board ... M.	1893	150	151	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" " " L.	1869	130	98	Unsatisfactory	Trough Closets	Yes	Defective	Good
	Birdwell Board ... B.	1893	150	136	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" " " G.	1893	150	133	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	Worsboro' Bridge " B.	1895	159	144	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" " " G.	1895	159	128	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" " " L.	1895	160	124	Good	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Good
RURAL PARISHES:—	Worsboro' Dale National M.	Enlarged 1882	500	331	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M., bad urinal	Yes, but unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Not satisfactory, new one in progress
	" " " L.	1893	150	140	Good	C.P.M. Poor Urinal.	Yes	Unsatisfactory	Poor
	Worsboro' " M. & L.	?	150	96	Unsatisfactory	Trough Closets	Yes	Good	Poor
	Birdwell " L.	1877	120	123	Unsatisfactory	Trough Closets, Urinal unsatisfactory	No	None	Poor
Billingley	None in the Parish. Children go to Darfield and Houghton Schools								
Carlton	Board School, Carlton Green B.	1894	152	130	Good	Earth Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" " " G.	1877	126	125	Good	Earth Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	" " " L.	"	66	30	Good	Earth Closets	Yes	Good	Good
	Spring Lane " G. & L.	1895	150	108	Good	Earth Closets	Yes	Good	Good
Cudworth	Endowed " M.	1849	266	266	Unsatisfactory	O.P.M.	Yes	Defective	Poor
	" " L.	Utilised 1894	92	120	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M.	None	No Lavatory	None
Notton	None in the Parish								
Stainborough	National M.	1883	150	115	Unsatisfactory	C.P.M. foul	Yes	Unsatisfactory	Poor
Woolley	Endowed School M.	1842	110	94	Inefficient	C.P.M.	None	None	Poor
	Woolley Colliery M.	1877	100	97	Unsatisfactory	Pails	Yes	Defective	Yes

The average attendance increased gradually from 77·7 per cent. in 1885, to 84 in 1897, in the Schools within the Borough.

* A School Board has been formed, and a movement is in progress for the erection of a new School.

Ventilation of Schools. The schools are often defective in ventilation, and in some of the older buildings no attempt has been made to overcome the evil, in others ineffectual means have been sought by making a few holes in the ceiling, by permanent openings in the windows, or by the insertion of a few Tobin's tubes. Sometimes partial relief is sought by opening the windows. This in wintry weather produces a draught injurious to those close by, and signally fails to flush the whole room. Except in the most recent erection there has been no comprehensive attempt to provide proper ventilation by proper constructed flues for the escape of the foul air, and for the introduction of pure air in its stead. The consequence is that the air in a very short time becomes vitiated, and imperceptibly to the dulled sense of smell of the teacher, who oftener ascribes his headache to worry than to a poisoned atmosphere. This liability to vitiation of the atmosphere of the schoolroom should call forth the greatest efforts to prevent the operation of a cause so insidiously injurious to energy and health.

Water Supply of Schools. At several schools no drinking water is provided, and there is no lavatory. Sometimes a bucket is provided, and the water is fetched from a distance, and the ablutions are carried out in the corridor in winter and outside in summer.

Drainage of Schools is sometimes defective, and the sink pipe outlets and disconnections unsatisfactory.

Closets on the midden system are quite unsuited for school purposes, and cannot be considered otherwise than insanitary. In some, pails have been provided, but these again are not cleansed as they ought to be after each time of emptying, so the faeces is incrustated all over the surface of the pail, which becomes exceedingly offensive when moistened in any way.

Urinals, ill-constructed and offensive, are common, often with no water flush, or if provided, very defectively applied.

Playgrounds. The surface is invariably unpaved and uneven, making the ground sloppy and muddy when wet, and giving rise to dust in fine weather. One or two are laid with concrete, and several with asphalt, which helps materially in keeping the scholars and the schoolroom cleanly.

TABLE X.—MEAN ANNUAL RATES, PER 1,000 LIVING, DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1892—96.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate from				Infant Mortality.
			Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	
Ardsley*	45.6	20.5	4.5	1.2	4.9	0.7	182
Barnsley	37.2	21.2	3.9	1.9	4.6	0.9	183
Darfield*	44.0	16.5	5.1	2.0	3.0	Nil.	133
Darton	48.3	15.7	1.8	0.9	3.2	0.4	115
Dodworth	42.0	21.7	3.5	1.1	5.5	0.6	201
Hoyland N.	44.4	19.7	3.3	0.8	4.4	0.4	172
Monk Br.	42.9	20.3	4.1	0.9	4.0	1.3	190
Royston*	48.5	19.2	4.4	1.0	3.4	0.5	157
Wombwell	43.4	18.5	3.4	1.4	4.0	0.5	168
Worsbro'	42.9	19.5	3.1	1.3	4.8	0.8	170
Barnsley R.	35.5	13.2	2.1	1.3	2.4	0.3	111

* The Statistics for Ardsley, Darfield, Royston, and Barnsley Rural are not available for five years; the figures given for these districts are based on shorter records.

TABLE X a.—In the subjoined Table a comparison is made of the two past intercensal periods for the Union.

PERIOD.		ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 LIVING.			Per 1,000 Births.
		Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Infantile Mortality.
1871—1880	...	23.81	45.54	14.94	172
1881—1890	...	20.35	39.19	14.02	164

The above summary for the twenty years 1871-90 reveals a decided improvement in lessened mortality. Had the death-rate of the decade 1871-1880 continued, then about 2500 more lives would have been lost during the decade 1881-1890. From a monetary point of view such a reduction is inestimable. Counterbalancing this saving of life there has been a decrease of over 6 births for every thousand of the people living. The marriage-rate shows a small decline. The decrease in the loss of life amongst children under one year of age means a saving of 270 lives at least during the ten years 1881-90 upon the mortality recorded in the previous decade.

TABLE XI.—AGE AND SEX-DISTRIBUTION, OF POPULATION *PER CENT.* OF TOTAL POPULATION.

LOCALITY.	SEX.		AGES.				
	Male.	Female.	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	Over 65
England and Wales	48.5	51.5	12.3	22.8	19.3	40.9	4.7
West Riding	48.7	51.3	12.0	22.7	20.0	41.6	3.7
Ardsley*	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Barnsley Borough	50.8	49.2	13.3	22.7	19.8	40.8	3.4
Darfield*	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Darton	53.3	46.7	14.6	24.8	18.7	38.7	3.2
Dodworth	54.4	45.6	14.8	24.2	20.3	37.4	3.3
Hoyland Nether	54.5	45.5	15.1	25.5	18.9	37.7	2.8
Monk Bretton	54.5	45.5	16.7	24.4	19.8	36.6	2.5
Royston*	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Wombwell	53.8	46.2	16.3	26.1	18.4	37.0	2.2
Worsborough	54.2	45.8	15.3	26.3	19.6	36.2	2.6
Barnsley Rural District	54.4	45.6	16.0	25.4	18.6	37.9	2.1

(Including also Ardsley, Darfield, and Royston, constituted Urban Districts since 1891, and for which separate Statistics are not available).

* Included in Barnsley Rural District at the time of the census enumeration.

These inequalities have to be borne in mind in considering the local death-rates, for the tendency to death varies widely at different ages. The excess of young folks up to 15 years and the decreased proportion after that age in contrast to England and Wales or the Riding is noticeable.

TABLE XII.—BARNSELEY UNION 1887-96.

Mean Population 97,220.				
Births 89,524, of which 2,209, or 5.9 per cent., were illegitimate, No data as to sex				Annual Birth Rate ... 40.6
Deaths 19,930, of which 10,538 were males and 9,392 females ...				Annual Death Rate ... 20.4
Ages at Death. No data; hence infant mortality cannot be stated here, but see Table X.				
Deaths in Public Institutions. There were 1,191 or 6.0 per cent., in the Workhouse.				
Deaths from particular causes.				
Small Pox	...	...	20	} 3253 Zymotic Death Rate ... 3.34
Measles	...	...	737	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	406	
Diphtheria	...	...	186	
Whooping Cough	...	...	482	
Typhus	...	...	—
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever...	...	...	285	
Simple Continued Fever ...	...	...	2	
Diarrhoea	...	...	1135	
Cancer	...	...	434	Cancer Death Rate.. 0.45
Phthisis	...	...	1318	Phthisis .. 1.35
Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	4321	Respiratory .. 4.44
Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	1414	Heart Disease, &c. .. 1.45
Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	2637	Nervous Diseases .. 2.71
Violence	...	...	869	Violence .. 0.89
Inquests ... 1344				

Though the mortality from consumption is below, that from respiratory diseases is above the average of England and Wales from the same diseases. Illegitimacy would appear to be more prevalent than in the West Riding or in England and Wales. In the former the percentage is 4.2, in the latter nearly 5.0.

TABLE XIIa.—COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DEATH CAUSES IN TWO DECADES.

Barnsley Rural District.	Ten Years.		Ten Years.	
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1871-80	1881-90
MEAN POPULATION ...	67,911	87,130		
Annual Death-rates per 1,000:—				
ALL CAUSES ...	23.81	20.35		
Small-pox ...	0.07	0.01	Cancer ...	0.26
Measles ...	0.56	0.56	Serofula ...	0.14
Scarlet Fever ...	1.20	0.86	Tabes Mesenterica ...	0.47
Diphtheria ...	0.07	0.11	Phthisis ...	1.89
Whooping Cough ...	0.46	0.58	Hydrocephalus ...	0.42
Typhus ...	0.06	—	Diseases of Nervous System ...	3.71
Enteric Fever ...	0.55	0.30	Circulatory ...	1.44
Simple Continued Fever ...	0.10	0.02	Respiratory ...	4.06
Puerperal Fever ...	0.13	0.11	Digestive ...	0.84
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	1.46	1.11	Urinary ...	0.23
Cholera Nostras ...	0.04	0.01	Generative ...	0.04
			Childbirth ...	0.12
			Suicide ...	0.07
			Other Violence ...	1.16
			Other causes ...	4.26
				0.87
				3.31

A study of the above figures will bring out pretty clearly the fact that there is a well marked diminution in several diseases specially amenable to control by sanitary administration, *e.g.*, Enteric Fever or Scarlet Fever. On the other hand the Measles and Whooping Cough mortality shows no improvement—neither diseases being grappled with seriously by the Sanitary Authority. The lessened mortality from Small-pox during the decade 1881-90 we may reasonably ascribe to the improved state of vaccination.

TABLE XIII.—VACCINATION.

Percentage of Children, born in year stated, and reckoned as “unvaccinated,” because not accounted for as “successfully vaccinated,” “insusceptible of vaccination,” “had smallpox,” or “died unvaccinated.”

Year.	Barnsley Union.	West Riding.	England and Wales.
1884	6.9	8.5	5.5
1885	7.0	9.2	5.8
1886	6.2	8.8	6.4
1887	5.1	9.6	7.1
1888	6.0	12.2	8.5
1889	12.0	15.0	9.9
1890	11.2	16.6	11.3
1891	8.5	17.5	13.4
1892	5.7	17.3	14.9
1893	5.2	18.2	11.7

Barnsley people apparently realize the inestimable value of the true safeguard against the most loathsome of preventible diseases.

TABLE XIV.—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.										SANITARY INSPECTOR.				
NAME AND QUALIFICATIONS.		Term of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	SALARY.	Repayment by Council.	Annual Report Passed.	NAME, &c.	Term of Appointment.	Date of First Appointment.	SALARY.	Repayment by Council.	Other Duties.		
Urban Districts:														
Ardsley	J. Townsley, M.B., C.M.	—	1892	£ s. d. 20 0 0	No	No	T. Harper	—	1892	£ s. d. 70 0 0	No	Surveyor, &c.		
Barnsley B.	M. T. Sadler, M.D.	—	1867	100 0 0	No	Yes	W. Waterton	—	—	80 0 0	No	—		
Darfield	R. F. Castle, M.B.	—	1896	20 0 0	Yes	Yes	D. Hammerton	—	1896	20 0 0	Yes	Surveyor		
Darton	W. White, L.R.C.P.	Annual	1881	15 0 0	No	No	S. Taylor	—	1893	15 0 0	No	Rate Col.		
Dodworth	W. Knowles, L.R.C.P.	—	1891	12 12 0	No	Yes	G. Strutt	—	1893	Not allocated	No	Surveyor		
Hoyland Nether	W. L. Allott, M.R.C.S.	—	1891	40 0 0	Yes	Yes	W. Farrington	Annual	1891	60 0 0	Yes	Surveyor		
Monk Bretton	J. Blackburn, M.R.C.S.	—	1873	15 0 0	No	No	W. Livesley	—	1885	15 0 0	No	Surveyor		
Royston	R. B. Eskridge, L.R.C.P.	Annual	1896	20 0 0	No	No	S. Wilson	Annual	1896	40 0 0	No	Surveyor		
Wombwell	J. N. Millar, M.B., C.M.	Annual	1872	60 0 0	Yes	Yes	F. J. Allott	Annual	1896	80 0 0	Yes	—		
Worsborough	M. T. Sadler, M.D.	Triennial	1876	40 0 0	Yes	Yes	J. Whitaker	—	1884	Not allocated	No	Surveyor		
Rural Districts:														
Barnsley	M. T. Sadler, M.D.	Annual	1893	60 0 0	Yes	Yes	D. Thompson	Annual	1896	80 0 0	Yes	—		

^eAppointment held during the pleasure of the Sanitary Authority.

Before passing to consider separately, in some further detail the position of each Sanitary District in the Union, it is well to explain that for purposes of comparison advantage has been taken of the materials contained in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board for 1886-87. This information formed part of the Cholera Survey of which brief notes were published. During the ten years which have since elapsed the Sanitary Authorities concerned have had ample time to consider and carry into effect the recommendations then made to them by the Local Government Board. Ardsley, Darfield and Royston were not then separate Sanitary Districts, but were commented upon as parts of the Rural District.

At the conclusion of the description of each district there will be found some of the features lacking in the sanitary administration and which demand attention in promoting and preserving the health of the County.

ARDSLEY.

Ardsley was constituted an Urban Sanitary Authority in 1892, and is now governed by a District Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1894. It comprises several aggregations of population as seen in Table V. The industries include coal-mining, brickmaking, stone quarrying, and extensive glass-bottle making. As having some effect on the sex constitution of the district it may be mentioned that at the Oak Colliery an explosion occurred in 1866 by which 361 men and boys were killed. Agriculture is general. A considerable portion of the land is intersected with railroads. The soil is clay, the subsoil gritstone upon coal, and the population now numbers as many thousands as it did hundreds in 1801. The census data as to houses and population are as follows:—

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1861	363	21	922	850	1772
1871	419	9	1133	1010	2143
1881	641	56	1747	1586	3333
1891	845	5	2424	2070	4494

The average *birth-rate* for the four years 1893-96 was 45·6, and the crude *death-rate* 20·5 per 1000 living. The *infant mortality* for the same period was 182 per 1000 births. The death-rate from the *zymotic diseases* was 4·5, from *respiratory diseases* 4·9, from *phthisis* 1·2, and from *injuries* 0·7 for every 1000 inhabitants. The mortality ascribed to zymotic and to infant diseases is too high, and amongst the former, enteric fever and diarrhoea are prominent factors, and demand attention because preventible. With regard to sex distribution the males have always exceeded the females, and this excess became more marked during the past decade.

The cholera survey of this district was made by the Local Government Board in 1887 when it formed part of the Rural Sanitary Authority. There are no special references to Ardsley, and therefore I am unable to give comparisons as adopted in some other district reports.

Sanitary Condition and Administration.

Headings.	References by Medical Officer of Health.	Condition in 1898.
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	Private roadways insanitary (1896). Back-yards filthy and unhealthy	Back-yards often untidy with filth accumulations. Common yards often littered with vegetable and animal refuse. Private streets are neglected and footpaths are badly formed in some parts, <i>e.g.</i> , Hunningley and Stairfoot

Headings.	References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health.	Condition in 1898.
2. SEWERING AND DRAINAGE	District with few exceptions is sewered (1892) Rest of sewerage included in scheme approved by Local Government Board (1894) Ventilating shafts erected to overcome complaints of offensive smells from the manholes Sewage disposal works opened 1896	Sewer ventilation improved by special shafts, but more are needed Disconnection of house drainage is general, sink-wastes not usually trapped, sewers and drains are pipes, no trade effluents Out-fall works in operation. See Table V.
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	In newer parts, the middens are built on the Barnsley type, but in Ardsley proper many of the ash-pits are most primitive Enteric Fever attributed to privies and defective drainage (1893), slop closets recommended 1894 Faulty ash-pits in Ardsley proper—repeatedly referred to	Slop closets slowly increasing in number, many privies open, below the level of the ground, unflagged, leaky, wet and foul, sometimes too near dwellings Insufficient accommodation at Measbro' Dike
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	Scavenging—often recorded to be unsatisfactorily performed	Irregular, and cannot be satisfactory until scavenging is done by the servants of the Authority
5. WATER SUPPLY	Complaints made in 1893 and 1894 of intermittency, but this is now remedied	Ample, good, and constant to most houses
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS OF POOR	Want of supervision in the erection of new houses (1893), some damp, others ill ventilated	Insanitary conditions frequent, many back-to-back, many back-to-earth, others with unsound roofs, no eavespouts, damp and ill ventilated. Brick Terrace and Pinfold Hill require attention
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	None	... None
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	Some overcrowding	... Not common—few instances
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	—	Progressive and much improved, but still wanting in some respects. See headings 1, 3, 4, 6
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	—	Many cases abated without formal notice. Still scope for improvement
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	Recommends and urges the value of hospital treatment Urges formation of combined small-pox hospital	Well provided in the Kendray Hospital on Doncaster Road. Local Government Board Inquiry held in 1897 with regard to Joint Small-pox Hospital
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	Has urged this provision	... Steam Disinfector at Kendray Hospital
13. ADOPTIVE ACTS	The Infectious Diseases Notification Act came into force in 1892. There are no additions to the usual list of diseases. The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act were adopted in 1896.	
14. BY-LAWS.	The <i>By-Laws</i> in force are those which existed prior to the secession of the district from the Barnsley Rural in 1892. (See Table III.) I understand a new set, which comprises the most important by-laws, has been prepared, and forwarded to the Local Government Board for confirmation.	

ARDSLEY, continued.

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 15. REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES | 1. <i>Canal Boats.</i> No action taken.
2. <i>Common Lodging Houses.</i> There are none.
3. <i>Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.</i> There are 2 dairies and 8 milkshops. Regulations are before Local Government Board. Registration is enforced, and some inspection made.
4. <i>Offensive Trades.</i> There are none, and by-laws are not yet confirmed.
5. <i>Slaughter Houses.</i> Four are noted as fairly good, but none of them are provided with notice as required by the Public Health Act, 1875. In most of them the conditions inside and out are not satisfactory, and do not comply with the model by-laws.
6. <i>Workshops.</i> No action taken. |
| 16. ADULTERATION ACTS | No action taken. |
| 17. BURIAL GROUNDS | The Ardsley churchyard appears to be nearly full. Cemetery (4 acres), with two mortuary chapels, opened 1885. It is under control of Urban District Council. |
| 18. POLLUTION OF RIVERS | With the exception of some 122 houses scattered throughout the district, which discharge into streams, cesspool, or field, in some cases after rough irrigation, the District Council have provided several outfall works; one on the International, and two on the Intermittent Downward Filtration method. |

The Ardsley Urban District Council, though fairly active in their attempts to improve the public health, are still wanting in the following respects:—

1. Scavenging by the sanitary staff instead of contractor.
2. Systematic house-to-house inspection with reference especially to ventilation, dampness, and absence of eaves-spouting.
3. Permanent record of observations noted in house-to-house inspection.
4. Removal of sanitary defects in the way of open, deep privy middens; defective sink waste gullies and unmade yard surfaces should receive attention.
5. Increased supervision of Regulated Buildings and Trades, especially in connection with milk supplies.
6. Some inspection of Workshops, *e.g.*, dressmaking, etc.
7. Increased closet accommodation in some parts.
8. New code of Bye-Laws.
9. Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.
10. Improved formation of Streets and Footpaths.
11. Enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

BARNSELEY BOROUGH.

Barnsley, the market town of the Union, is situate in a fairly central position, and on the highway from Sheffield to Leeds, being distant from the latter nineteen and from the former fifteen miles. The town gradually increased from 3606 in the beginning of the century until the decade, 1861-71, when it exhibited marked increased development and this has continued until in 1891 the population numbered 35427. The increase since the Incorporation of the Borough in 1869, 28 years ago, has been reckoned at 18,566 persons, equal to an increment of about 91½ per cent. The Borough embraces an area of 2386 acres, of which the census records that 17 acres are covered with water. There are two public parks of about 20 acres each. The local industries are coal (chiefly), linen, iron, and glass.

The census figures of 1891 with regard to houses and population are given in the sub-joined table :—

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	3565	190	8952	8938	17890
1871	4595	178	11570	11451	23021
1881	5954	591	14979	14811	29790
1891	7063	69	18011	17416	35427

and as to tenements and occupants in the following table :—

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total.
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons	
1 Room ...	42	24	8	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
2 Rooms ...	63	178	140	112	58	49	30	13	7	6	1	—	657
3 Rooms ...	43	114	129	118	120	81	65	42	20	17	8	1	758
4 Rooms ...	79	433	575	651	537	485	344	238	123	53	30	15	3563
Number of Tenements with less than 5 rooms ...													5061
Total number of Tenements ...													7433

The average *birth-rate* for the five years, 1892-96, was 37·16, and the *death-rate* 21·19 for every 1000 of the inhabitants, and these figures are corrected for non-residents. The *zymotic* mortality was 3·9, from *respiratory* diseases 4·56, from *phthisis* 1·9, and from *injuries* 0·9 per 1000 living. The *infant mortality* for the same period was 183 for every 1000 children born.

The distribution of sexes has been fairly equal until the last intercensal period when a difference of nearly 560 was recorded of males in excess of females.

With regard to age distribution, while there is a small excess of children under five, there is slight decrease of persons over 65, as compared with the figures for the Riding generally and for England and Wales, but between the age-periods of 5-15, 15-25, 25-65 the distribution is similar to those throughout the Country.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1897.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, 1889-96.	Conditions in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	"Fair," with exceptions ...	1893. Yards not properly paved in courts adjacent to Westgate, Shambles, and New Street 1894. Back yards leading out of Racecommon Road are narrow and consequent position of ash-pits increase and spread disease. Part of this has been remedied. Elsewhere similar treatment is necessary. 1895. Some unfinished streets at Honeywell 1897. Bye-laws wanted for enforcing paving of back-yards	Roadways much improved and well lighted. Some old dilapidated premises. Many yards require levelling and paving
2. SEWERING AND DRAINING	"Sewered, but some sewers old and of imperfect construction. Ventilation of new ones satisfactory; of older ones often insufficient. Private drainage often defective. Sink pipes in course of being disconnected"	1894 and 1896. Extension referred to 1897. Only 14 houses drained into cesspools	Improvement and Extension progressing

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	"Midden privies of improved but still unsatisfactory construction, and still productive of nuisance. About 450 water closets"	1892. Difficulties with disposal of night soil. Resolution of Council to insist on water closets in all new houses where practicable 1894. Middens as a cause of Enteric Fever 1895. Emphasizes that opinion. 1055 water closets and 1999 ashpits, many with two privies and each privy often serving two or three houses, i.e., 10 to 15 persons 1897. Privy system again credited with prevalence of diarrhoea	County Medical Officer agrees with local Medical Officer of Health that middens at best are unsatisfactory. Conversions are being pushed and the adoption of water carriage urged where practicable
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	"Unsatisfactory and slovenly"	1895. Improvements in Hornby Street and Boundary Street 1897. Satisfactorily carried out	Fairly good
5. WATER SUPPLY	"Public supply on constant system. Water acts on lead"	1895. Thoroughly satisfactory 1897. Action on lead trifling	Good in quality and quantity. Without proper treatment the water is plumbo-solvent, and the same remark applies to the water proposed to be supplied from the Midhope Reservoir
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS OF POOR	"Many damp, dilapidated, ill-ventilated and dirty, but improvements of late years"	1896. Some back-to-back houses and badly ventilated courts. Some filthy houses; eight notices served in 1897	Still some damp and unsatisfactory dwellings.
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	"Small amount, a few courts and back places"	1893. Noted at Westgate, Shambles Street, and New Street	Little
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	"Infrequent"	1892. Erection of dwellings by Corporation advised 1893. 12 cases; 1894, 14; 1895, 15; 1897, 10 1896. Overcrowding on the decrease; many new houses built	
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	"Progressive on the whole"	—	Active and progressive. Important advances recently
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	"Fair, except with dealing with privy nuisances"	Recommends house-to-house inspection, if additional help were given; fairly satisfactory; 24 notices for smoke abatement in 1895 and 24 in 1897	Progressive
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	"Small, and with imperfect arrangements"	1892. Difficulties to find accommodation for small pox cases 1893. New Special Ward (circular) in small pox block provided 1897. Increased nurse accommodation	Kendray Hospital extended and improved; scheme on foot for Conjoint Small Pox Hospital at Lundhill, Monk Bretton
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	"Inefficient"	1895. Adopted Equifex Spray for houses 1896. The steam disinfectant at Hospital	Steam disinfectant and Equifex Spray Producer

The final note of the survey as to the result of the Local Government Board's subsequent Inquiry with regard to the action taken by the Corporation on the recommendation of the Inspector was as follows:—"March, 1887.—Memorandum of advice still under consideration." It might be here recorded that the Medical Officer of Health prepared a special Report as to the preparedness of the district in event of an invasion of cholera. In this Report he repeats his complaints of the privy midden system, by which foul and decomposing matters are retained for various periods of time near dwellings, and condemns this system as a direct factor in the production of enteric fever and diarrhoea. Recent bacteriological investigations fully uphold his convictions, which I, too, wholly endorse.

13. ADOPTIVE ACTS The Infectious Disease Notification Act came into force in 1890. There is no addition to the schedule of notifiable diseases. In the following year the Infectious Disease Prevention Act and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act were adopted.
14. BYE-LAWS These are fairly complete as regards the number of subjects to which they relate, but several sets require revision. The bye-laws include:—
 1. *New Streets and Buildings*, prepared in 1868, before the passing of the modern basis of sanitation, the Act of 1875, and under its provisions the publication of the model series of Bye-laws of the Local Government Board. The Bye-laws in force do not insist upon impervious basements or damp courses in the erection of dwellings. The house drains must not be less than six inches in diameter. With regard to ash-pits, a depth of 4 feet below the sill of the door is permissible, but this is not now approved.
 2. *The Cleansing of Footpaths and the Prevention of Nuisances* are now subject to Bye-laws amended in 1884, on lines similar to the Model Code but with several new clauses relating to goods in streets, posting bills, and projections in streets.
 3. *Common Lodging House*. These Bye-laws were prepared in 1834 under the powers of the Public Health Act, 1848, and the Common Lodging House Act of 1851. They cover the ground but are not so complete as the Model Set.
 4. *Slaughter Houses*. Though framed in 1860 and now obsolete, they contain several good points, *e.g.*, all slaughter house refuse requires to be taken outside the limits of the town of Barnsley, or to such place as may be appointed by the Medical Officer of Health, or Inspector of Nuisances approves of. The slaughtering of diseased and unsound animals is forbidden, and information of such cases requires to be given to the Inspector of Nuisances. One important omission is the absence of any reference to the construction of the floor and walls.
15. REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES
 1. *Canal Boats*. These are regularly inspected. In 1897, 58 were inspected, but no legal proceedings were required.
 2. *Common Lodging Houses*. Nine. These were referred to as overcrowded in 1892. They are now under the supervision of the Borough Police.
 3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops*. Regular registration and inspection under the regulations which require a minimum space of 800 cubic feet for each cow.
 4. *Offensive Trades*. Seven. In 1897, several notices were served for the prevention of bad smells of which complaints had been made. There are no specific bye-laws regulating such works.
 5. *Slaughter Houses*. Nineteen. Inadequate bye-laws render improvement difficult.
 6. *Workshops*. Such premises have received considerable attention, from which, according to the reports, much improvement has followed. In 1892, 72 workshops were inspected, but the number has risen yearly until 152 inspections were made in 1897, and as a result eight notices served to remedy infringements of the Act.
 7. *Bakehouses*. Nearly two dozen, and all are inspected.
16. ADULTERATION ACTS Milk samples are taken frequently. It may be here noted that a watch is kept upon unwholesome food supply.
17. BURIAL GROUNDS One cemetery of 13 acres opened in 1861 now under the control of the Corporation.

18. POLLUTION OF RIVERS

The whole of the sewage of the Borough may be said to be conveyed under ordinary circumstances to the Sewage Farm at Burton Grange, over which it is distributed after deposit of the solid. Great difficulties in the proper disposal of the sewage has arisen from the periodic subsidence of the ground due to coal mining underneath. The matter is now under the consideration of the Corporation as to the best means to purify the sewage.

While the Barnsley Corporation, as custodian of the public health of the borough, has pretty well furnished itself with the necessary armament, attention is directed to the following matters:—

1. Revision of By-laws with regard to new streets, and especially buildings, to empower the Sanitary Authority to insist upon impervious basements and damp-courses for dwellings.
2. Revision of By-laws relating to slaughter-houses.
3. Adoption of By-laws as to offensive trades.
4. Adoption of By-laws under Section 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, with reference to the water flush of closets, structure of floors, &c., and height of dwelling-rooms; the paving of yards and open spaces; and the provision of means of access for refuse removal.
5. Provision of a public abattoir.
6. Levelling and paving of courts and yards.
7. Extension of the water-carriage system and abolition of the privy-midden system as far as possible.
8. Improvement of the Sewage Farm, and prevention of pollution of the River Dearne.
9. Some action under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

DARFIELD.

THIS was constituted an Urban Sanitary District in 1896. It embraces several villages and hamlets, but the main grouping of the population occurs at Low Valley (1,112), and Snape Hill (1,555). On the North side, and for the most part on the East, the River Dearne forms the boundary.

The Darfield Main Colliery finds employment for a large number of the inhabitants. There are also some stone quarries, and agriculture is general. The soil is light and sandy, and the sub-soil gravel.

I purpose dealing somewhat differently with the survey of this district by commenting only upon the present conditions, because its recent creation into an urban district and the paucity of information contained in the cholera survey of 1887, do not appear suitable for tabular forms.

The following are the census figures for houses and population, but the tenement records are not available because they were included in the rural district in 1891:—

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	163	8	388	358	746
1871	338	32	905	768	1673
1881	495	41	1389	1227	2616
1891	629	7	1857	1559	3416

The vital movements of the population have been so intermingled with the rural district generally, that our consideration is confined to 1896, the first year of its existence as an Urban Authority. For so limited a period one must be chary in drawing deductions. The *birth-rate* was 44, and the total *death-rate* 16·5 for every 1,000 people. The *zymotic* death-rate was abnormally high, 5·1, due chiefly to *diarrhoea*; the *respiratory* death-rate was 3·0, and the *phthisis* mortality 2·0. The *infantile mortality* was low, being only 133 for 1,000 births. With regard to sex distribution, the excess of males over females has progressively increased during the past three inter-censal periods.

1. **CLEANLINESS OF STREETS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES.** Private streets are frequently unsatisfactory, specially at Snapehill and Low Valley. Many neglected and foul Back-yards. Domestic premises sometimes dilapidated. Pigsties and hencotes too near dwellings.

2. SEWERING AND DRAINAGE. No comprehensive system of Sewerage.
House Drainage often defective. Some with no drainage at Vicars Lane.
Some defective waste sink disconnections and faulty gullies.
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL. Mostly covered, but many open privy middens—foul and offensive.
4. REFUSE REMOVAL. Fairly good; but by contractor. The Bell-cart parades the districts once a week.
5. WATER SUPPLY. Supplied by Dearne Valley Waterworks Company, but there are many wells, some of them of questionable purity. The public supply is extending, as subsidence of ground is interfering with private supplies.
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS OF POOR. Many houses are damp, without eavespouts, back-to-earth, unsound roofs, and a number scarcely fit for human habitation.
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS IN AREA. None observed.
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS. Occasional.
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY. Though a new Authority, activity not so marked as one would have expected.
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES. Remedy of some nuisances awaiting sewerage and sewage disposal scheme. Much room for improvement.
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION. Participates in the Kendray Hospital, and will, too, in the Joint Smallpox Hospital now proposed.
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS. Steam disinfectant at Kendray Hospital.
13. ADOPTIVE ACTS. The Infectious Disease Notification Act came into force in 1896, but neither the Infectious Disease Prevention Act nor the Public Health Act Amendment Act has been adopted.
14. BYE-LAWS. Those in force are the same as existed before Urban powers were granted, and so far as they go are satisfactory, but are not ample for Urban requirements.
There are only three series which relate to (1) New Streets and Buildings, (2) Nuisances, (3) Common Lodging Houses.
15. REGULATED TRADES AND BUILDINGS.
 1. *Canal Boats.* None.
 2. *Common Lodging Houses.* None.
 3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.* Regulations adopted in 1897, under which it is hoped the unsatisfactory cowsheds at Quarry Hill, Darfield, Low Valley, will be vastly improved.
 4. *Offensive Trades.* Two tripe boilers. No bye-laws but some inspection recorded, unsatisfactory at Low Valley.
 5. *Slaughter Houses.* Five. No bye-laws. No registration. The general defects impervious walls, and too near dwelling-houses. None comply with the Model Code.
 6. *Workshops.* No record and no action taken.
16. ADULTERATION ACTS. No action taken.
17. BURIAL GROUNDS. Churchyard extended eight years ago.
18. POLLUTION OF RIVERS. There has as yet been no practical attempt at purification of the sewage before its discharge into the streams. A scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal was submitted to Local Government Board in 1894 by the Rural District Council but was not approved, another scheme has been prepared by the instructions of the present Council, but it remains in abeyance awaiting the decision of the Local Government Board on the Septic Tank System at Exeter.

DARFIELD, continued.

The above account conveys a general idea of some of the faulty features in sanitary administration which demand attention, and for clearness they are given in tabular form below.

1. Adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act and the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, both of 1890.
2. Sewerage and sewage disposal works for populous parts.
3. Scavenging by the staff of the District Council.
4. The abolition of all open and deep and foul privy middens, and the substitution of more modern structure after the Model Bye-Laws.
5. Bye-Laws, complete set.
6. House-to-house inspection with special reference to dampness, bad ventilation, and proximity to offensive out premises.
7. Supervision of regulated buildings and trades, notably cowsheds and slaughter-houses.
8. Formation and repair of private streets and yards.
9. Closure of questionable sources of water supply.
10. Prevention of nuisances arising from the improper keeping of animals, and removal of all objectionable pigsties.
11. Purchase of samples of food, etc., for analysis.

DARTON.

THE District of Darton comprises 4358 acres upon which 7013 persons were housed at the Census of 1891. In 1864 it became a Local Authority, and in 1894 obtained an Urban District Council.

The district embraces nearly a dozen separate aggregations of population; the chief being Barugh with 245 inhabitants; Barugh Green with 408; Gawber, 998; Higham, 811; Darton, 662; and Kexborough with 312, which belongs to Darton, but is outside the Barnsley Union. Staincross, Mapplewell, Blacker Dyke, and Upper Carr Green together have 3734 of a population. At Higham, owing to the closing of a colliery many houses are unoccupied, and as a consequence in a bad condition.

The local industry is coal-mining, but there still remains some hand nail-making; at Haigh there are stone quarries and bleach works; and in Darton, chaplet-making. Agriculture is general. The soil is clay and loam upon a subsoil of sandstone overlying the coal measures.

The usual data with respect to houses and population are given in the following table:—

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total
1861	910	23	2383	2209	4592
1871	1104	71	2700	2497	5197
1881	1224	164	3117	2897	6014
1891	1452	16	3735	3278	7013

and as to tenements and occupants in the subjoined statement.

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total.
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons	
1 Room	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
2 Rooms	21	64	67	46	35	27	21	5	3	3	1	1	294
3 Rooms	13	28	54	46	37	43	37	18	6	5	1	1	289
4 Rooms	16	47	88	103	74	75	50	41	32	11	4	1	542
Number of Tenements with less than five rooms												...	1133
Total number of Tenements												...	1465

This district records for the period 1892-96 the high mean birthrate of 48·3, and for the same period the low death-rate of 15·7. The zymotic mortality was 1·8, the respiratory diseases 3·2, phthisis 0·9, and injuries 0·4. The infant mortality was 115 for every 1000 births. The excess of males over females has increased with each census since 1861, when it was 174, but it is now 457.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	"Often neglected. Much uncleanliness about dwellings"	Sewage nuisances mentioned in Reports; also refuse accumulations in several parts of the district close to houses. 1891	Surface of yards fouled by refuse and pools. Condition as in 1887 applies generally
2. SEWERING AND DRAINING	"Sewers often roughly constructed, in use in the several small villages of the district. Sewage discharged into the nearest water-courses, causing nuisance. Private drainage often defective, with direct communication with interior of houses. Sewage nuisances"	1890. No efficient sewers. No proper sewage disposal 1891. Improvement at Higham and Barugh Green 1894. Objectionable drainage at Staincross, Mapplewell and Gawber 1895. Drainage of New Street, Mapplewell, completed 1896. Scheme before L.G.B.	See Table V. Amended sewerage scheme before L.G.B., pressed by County Council in 1893. Inquiry held April, 1898 House disconnection unsatisfactory at Gawber, Mapplewell and Staincross Private drainage often defective
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	"Midden privies of old objectionable type source of general nuisance"	1890. Scavenging complained of—carried out by owners and tenants 1891. No arrangement for tipping 1893. Public scavenging adopted September, 1893, by contract 1896. Increase of privy middens needed	Many large, open and offensive privy middens, often adjoining houses, often dilapidated
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	"Very bad; large accumulations, often overflowing neighbouring surface"	1891. C.M.O. reported to W.R. "Sanitary Committee" glaring nuisances in all parts of district from absence of any proper system of scavenging 1893. C.M.O. repeats report Representation to L.G.B., July, 1893	Often neglected. Ashplaces overflowing
5. WATER SUPPLY	"Public supply mostly, from Barnsley Corporation. Some houses supplied from wells and springs"	1889. Kexborough and Haigh depend on wells, etc. Inadequate 1895. Extending mains to 40 houses. Total supplied, 1150 houses	Inadequate at Kexborough, and liable to pollution there and at Haigh
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS OF POOR	"Some old dilapidated, damp, and ill-ventilated. Newer houses not satisfactory"	—	Houses damp, back-to-earth, without eaves-spouts, with defective drains and ventilation at Kexborough, Higham, Barugh, Gawber, and Darton. Some scarcely fit for habitation at Kexborough, Gawber, Mapplewell, and Darton and Blacker, where there is some disgraceful property
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	"None"	—	None
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	"None"	None	None observed
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	"Inefficient"	—	Still inefficient, sewerage still wanting, though pressed by County Council and L.G.B.
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	"Failure"	1894. Some nuisances unabated because of delay in Sewage Scheme	Improved. Nuisances frequently abated with or without formal notices. Room for much improvement
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	"None"	—	Kendray Hospital; also partner in proposed Joint Smallpox Hospital
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	"None"	—	Steam Disinfecter

DARTON, continued.

13. ADOPTIVE ACTS The Infectious Disease Notification Act came into force in 1890. Neither Infectious Disease Prevention Act or Public Health Acts Amendment Act has been adopted.
14. BYE-LAWS These are based on the Model Code, and are of recent date:—
1. *Nuisances.* Similar to the Model Bye-Laws, with a few minor alterations and additions. Swine or deposit of any swine's dung shall not be kept within the distance of 100 ft. from any dwelling house. Manure shall be removed every fortnight. The Model Code gives every week.
 2. *Offensive Trades.* Similar to the Model Code.
 3. *New Streets and Buildings.* Addition of ventilation of outside w.c. Internal height of privy to be at least 6½ feet high in all parts; ashpit, 20 cubic feet allowed. One month's accumulation instead of 6 cubic feet and 1 week.
 4. *Slaughter Houses.* Model, but hides may be retained from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning.
 5. *Common Lodging Houses.* Model Code.
15. REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES
1. *Canal Boats.* No action taken.
 2. *Common Lodging Houses.* None.
 3. *Offensive Trades.* None.
 4. *Cowsheds.* Generally unsatisfactory as to flooring, light, and ventilation.
 5. *Slaughter Houses.* Six. None of them fulfils the requirements of the Model Bye-Laws. Several at Staincross and Blacker are very unsatisfactory.
 6. *Workshops.* No action taken.
16. ADULTERATION ACTS No samples taken.
17. BURIAL GROUNDS Two. One at Darton, one at Gawber.
18. POLLUTION OF RIVERS No attempt to purify sewage before admission to the streams. (See Table V.)

The Darton District Council has ample scope for action. Its sanitary needs are chiefly:—

1. Scavenging by the servants of the Sanitary Authority.
2. Adoption of the Infectious Disease Prevention Act and Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
3. Urgent action under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.
4. Systematic house-to-house inspection with reference specially to house drainage, closets, and dampness of houses.
5. Supervision over Regulated Buildings and Trades, and particularly over the milk supplies and slaughter houses.
6. Sewerage and sewage disposal of populous parts.
7. Prevention of stream pollution.
8. A water supply to Kexborough and Haigh.
9. Abolition of open privy middens, invariably wet and foul.
10. Surface formation of private streets and paving of yards.
11. Action under the Adulteration Acts.

DODWORTH.

DODWORTH was constituted in 1864 a Local Sanitary Authority, and by the provision of the Local Government Act of 1894 is now administered by an Urban District Council. There are three aggregations of population—Dodworth, Dodworth Gate, and Gilroyd. The first is the village proper, which occupies an eminence 2 miles west of Barnsley. Through this district a subsidiary line passes from the Great Central Railway, entirely devoted to coal traffic. Coal abounds in the district, and there are several large collieries. The soil is clay and loam, and the subsoil sandstone. The crops are chiefly hay and corn. The provisions of the Allotments' Act has been taken advantage of, and gardens 30 by 11 yards are let at five shillings per annum. The erection of fowl pens and piggeries thereon is permitted.

The subjoined figures are from the Census 1891. It will be noticed that during the last 30 years the excess of males over females has been fairly regular.

	Houses.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Males	Females	Total
1861	435	21	1155	962	2117
1871	543	9	1490	1257	2747
1881	584	68	1618	1371	2989
1891	626	5	1690	1416	3106

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total.
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons	
1 Room	10	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
2 Rooms	6	16	12	12	4	6	—	4	2	—	—	—	62
3 Rooms	2	12	7	19	9	9	3	3	2	—	—	2	68
4 Rooms	6	44	49	64	46	28	32	19	15	9	1	1	314
No of Tenements with less than 5 rooms													462
Total Number of Tenements													646

The mean *birth-rate* for the five years, 1892-96, was 42.0, and the *death-rate* 21.7, the highest death-rate for the period of all the districts in the union. The *infant mortality* was 201, much too high; the *zymotic* death-rate 3.5, which is excessive; from *respiratory* diseases 5.5; from *phthisis* 1.1; and from *injuries* 0.6 per 1000 living. *Sex distribution* has kept fairly constant since 1861, the males being always in excess. With regard to age Table XI. shows a larger proportion of young people below the age of 25 years than in the Riding, but the reverse after the age of puberty.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	" Fair "	—	Roadways generally good. Private street formation going on at Gilroyd which might be followed in other parts with benefit. Some dirty yards. Sodden fowl pens. Undrained piggeries and filth accumulation
2. SEWERING AND DRAINING	" Old sewers unsystematic, many of stone and unventilated. Private drainage often very defective. Many sink pipes not disconnected and complaints of drain air entering dwellings common "	1890. Nuisances from want of drainage in Barnsley Road. Disconnection of sink pipes and trapping of gullies completed 1891. No system of sewerage. pollution of stream 1892. Sewage farm completed 1893. Regrets permission of sump in Pashley's yard being given by Council	Many imperfect sink wastes, disconnections and gullies. Sewage scheme carried out in 1892 and 1893
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	" Midden privies of old defective type, often sloppy and foul and sources of serious nuisance. Some on Barnsley improved type "	1889. Privy accommodation unsatisfactory 1892. Privies against house walls at Gilroyd 1893. Recommends water carriage in new houses 1894. Emphasizes the need of water carriage "	Similar to the condition in 1887. Many privies dangerous to health. Public scavenging is fairly good

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	"Unsatisfactory"	... 1890. Covering of ashpits completed. Public scavenging recommended 1891. Ashpit badly placed, too near dwellings 1892. Public scavenging by Sanitary staff adopted. Cost, £63 per annum 1895. More frequent visits of the Bell cart recommended	Fairly good
5. WATER SUPPLY	... "Public supply from Barnsley Corporation on, constant system"	1896. Soft, very little action on lead pipes	Good and ample
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS OF POOR	"Often small and unpaved and occasionally damp and dirty"	1889. Eight dwellings unfit for habitation 1893. Several insanitary and without proper closet accommodation 1894. Two houses and shops erected without any closets 1895. Foundations often damp from defective sink pipe, many old houses unfit for habitation 1896. Excessive infantile mortality and high death rate from Respiratory disease due to damp and insanitary dwellings	Little improvement, many defective dwellings, some unfit for habitation, some earthed up, others have privies, fowl and pigeon pens against the walls, which are built often of soft porous stone in this district.
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	"Some overcrowding"	...	Still some overcrowding
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	"Probably some"	... 1893. Two cases reported, but Medical Officer of Health found 300 cubic feet for each occupant 1896. Three cases noted and abated	Several instances in two-roomed houses
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	"Inactive"	...	Inactive
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	"Failure"	... 1891. House to house inspection made, recommends water carriage. No record of nuisances kept 1892. Nuisances reported in 1891 still existing 1893. Cooper's yard still remains a dangerous nuisance	No systematic house to house inspection, or systematic records of the condition of the district
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	"None"	... 1893. Charge per patient, 21s. per week, Kendray Hospital 1895. Four cases removed to hospital under Magistrate's Order 1896. Charge for each patient per day, 1s. 5d.	In the Kendray Hospital, also partner in the proposed small-pox hospital for the Union
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	"None"	...	None, except at the Kendray Hospital in the Ardsley district

The final note of the 1887 survey is " May, 1887. No reply to date to Board's request for information as to the action of the Sanitary Authority."

13. ADOPTIVE ACTS The Infectious Disease Notification Act came into operation in 1890 without any addition to the usual schedule of notifiable diseases. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act was adopted in the same year, but the authority has not yet been taken advantage of the equally important Act relating to the prevention of infectious disease.
14. BYE-LAWS These are antiquated and date back to 1865, having been framed under the powers of the Public Health Act, 1848, and the Local Government Act of 1858.
There are three sets, all of them similar to those of Monk Bretton:—
 1. *Nuisances.*
 2. *New Streets and Buildings.* Provisions are inserted as to sufficiency of air space about buildings, and to the special ventilation of small rooms and those without fireplaces, and insists in these cases of a height of 8 feet 6 inches from floor to ceiling.
 3. *Slaughter Houses.* Silent as to drainage, floor and wall construction.
15. REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES
 1. *Canal Boats.* None.
 2. *Common Lodging Houses.* None.
 3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.* Reported to be 20 cowsheds. No regulations, no registration, and little or no inspection.
 4. *Offensive Trades.* There are two tripe boilers but no byelaws have been framed.
 5. *Slaughter Houses.* Five. None registered. Some inspection. Bye-laws obsolete.
 6. *Workshops.* No mention in the Reports of any sanitary inspection.
16. BURIAL GROUNDS One churchyard. Recently extended.
17. ADULTERATION ACTS Only one sample purchased since 1891.
18. POLLUTION OF STREAMS The sewage of the district is conveyed to two settling tanks where the solids are permitted to accumulate and the effluent is diverted over 10½ acres of land and then passes into the Dodworth Dyke. At the time of visit the effluent was almost clear. The tanks had not been emptied for five months, and the putrescent matter emitted an offensive smell. Fortunately there are no dwellings near the tanks.

The Dodworth Urban District therefore possesses a public water supply, public scavenging, a churchyard, notification of infectious disease, but is still wanting in the following respects:—

1. Adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
2. Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.
3. Bye-laws require revision on the lines of the Model Code.
4. Supervision over regulated buildings and trades, and particularly over milk supplies and slaughter houses.
5. Systematic house-to-house inspection with reference especially to dampness and drainage and their conditions as to fitness for habitation.
6. Improvement of the sewage disposal works.
7. Bye-laws for offensive trades.
8. Yards levelled and paved, and formation of private streets.
9. Reconstruction of deep, wet, and foul middens.
10. Better protection of the food supply.

HOYLAND NETHER.

This district has been governed since 1891 by a Local Board, but under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1894 a Urban District Council has been established. The populations is chiefly concentrated at Elsecar, Hoyland, and Hoyland Common, each of them with over 3000 inhabitants. Platts Common contains 918, Prospect and West Bank, 529, while Upper Hoyland and Shortwood has 292 persons.

Employment is found chiefly in collieries. Agriculture is carried on throughout the district. The soil is clay, and the subsoil contains veins of coal and iron.

The usual census data as to houses, tenements, and occupants are given below.

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	1013	12	2901	2451	5352
1871	1252	80	3443	2855	6298
1881	1848	33	5328	4494	9822
1891	2040	12	6003	5003	11006

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total.
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons	
1 Room	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
2 Rooms	14	36	41	25	21	11	11	4	1	—	1	1	166
3 Rooms	5	22	35	36	40	31	16	18	7	3	2	—	215
4 Rooms	14	98	164	176	159	156	99	94	65	25	24	5	1079
Number of Tenements with less than five rooms												...	1470
Total number of Tenements												...	2087

The mean *birth-rate* for the five years, 1892-96, was 44.4, and the *death-rate* 19.7. The mortality from *zymotic* disease was 3.3 which is too high, and in which *diarrhoea* played a very prominent part; from *respiratory* diseases, 4.4; from *phthisis*, 0.8; and *injuries*, 0.4 per 1000 persons. The *infant death-toll* was 172 per 1000 births.

Males, as in every district in the Union, exceeded the female population, and was most marked in the decade 1881-91, when the excess numbered 1000.

The age distribution up to 15 years is much in excess of that prevailing in the West Riding or in England and Wales, whereas the proportion of persons at the age periods 15-25, 25-65, and over 65, is below the average of these places.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, 1889-96.	Conditions in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	—	1892. Damp, dirty, dismal private streets noted 1895. Private streets are wet, and dirty cart tracks. Back-yards unpaved, untidy, littered with filth	Roadways fair with some exceptions. Still some disreputable private streets. Many foul yards. In some cases animals are kept too near dwellings
2. SEWERING AND DRAINING	"All parts of district should be provided with properly constructed sewers, allowing no deposit or leakage, and with efficient means of ventilation and flushing"	1892. Pressing necessity for system of sewerage and sewage disposal 1895. Numerous defects through want of general scheme 1896. Scheme approved by L.G.B., and works completed	Sewering of Hoyland Nether in progress. Sewering of Elsecar portion completed, also Queen Street portion of Hoyland Common. Several parts still unprovided. Much defective house drainage

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	"Uncovered privy middens should be re-constructed in conformity with model bye-laws"	1888. Enteric fever attributed to emptying of foul ashpits 1892. Water carriage advised when sewers completed	Mostly covered privy middens of the Barnsley type, many of which, however, are deep, wet and foul. There are also several old privy middens in a wet and foul condition, in some instances abutting against houses
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	—	1890. Scavenging by contractor unsatisfactory 1896. Contract accepted at 1s. 4d. per house per annum 1896. Public scavenging done satisfactorily. Bell cart passes twice a week	The District Council have a contract for the emptying of the ashpits, etc., the refuse being removed by the sanitary staff
5. WATER SUPPLY	"Enquiry should be made; those liable to pollution should be closed and proper water supply provided"	1888. Dearne Valley water provided. 797 depend on wells 1890. Many houses supplied from wells unfit for use at Hoyland Common 1895. 50 houses supplied 1896. Shallow wells in St. Helen's Street, Elsecar, suspected of contamination 1896. Dearne Valley Co. supply 1832 houses, leaving 518 using private wells	See Table V. From Dearne Valley Waterworks, 518 houses still supplied by wells
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS OF POOR	"All dampness, wanting ventilation, dilapidation, and other structural defects should be removed. Yards and open spaces should be properly levelled and paved"	1890. Indifferent in places. High rents commanded	Many houses damp because no eaves-spouts. Some houses unfit for habitation, dilapidated and damp. Some are back-to-back, or earthed-up; others with unsound roofs and absence of sinks
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	—	—	None
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	—	1895. Overcrowding due to introduction of many navvies 1896. Large amount of overcrowding	None observed. Great improvement since the completion of the Midland Railway
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	—	—	Inactive, except as regards sewerage and sewage disposal
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	—	—	Improved. No systematic house-to-house inspection, and no permanent record
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	—	—	Kendray Hospital, and partner in proposed Smallpox Hospital
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	—	—	None, except at the Kendray Hospital

Final note:—

13. ADOPTIVE ACTS The Infectious Disease Notification Act came into operation in 1892, without any addition to the usual scheduled diseases notifiable. Both the Infectious Disease Prevention Act and the Public Health Amendment Act have been adopted.

14. BYE-LAWS These are pretty complete for a district like this. They include the following five series, which are practically a copy of the Model Code of Bye-Laws :—
1. *New Streets and Buildings.* Ashpit of 20 cubic feet, or of such capacity as may contain one month's accumulation. Model Code requires 8 cubic feet only.
 2. *Prevention of Nuisances.*
 3. *Common Lodging Houses.*
 4. *Offensive Trades.*
 5. *Slaughter Houses.*
15. REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES
1. *Canal Boats.* Some inspection.
 2. *Common Lodging Houses.* None.
 3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.* Registration of new buildings, but none of old buildings.
 4. *Offensive Trades.* None.
 5. *Slaughter Houses.* There are 13. There is no registration, but some inspection, aided by bye-laws confirmed in 1892. Unsatisfactory premises were noted at Hoyland Common (1), at Hoyland Nether (in 4 cases), and at Elsecar (2). Chief defects were in the floors, walls, drainage, and ventilation.
 6. *Workshops.* No mention appears in Reports.
16. ADULTERATION ACTS Milk samples occasionally purchased.
17. BURIAL GROUNDS There are three. One at Hoyland Common and another at Hoyland Nether appear to be nearly full.
18. POLLUTION OF RIVERS With the exception of Upper Hoyland and Shortwood, which contain a population of 292, and discharges into a roadside ditch, the district is provided with sewage purification works. There are no trade effluents.

The sanitary omissions requiring attention in this district are as follows :—

1. Improvement or extension of water supply.
2. Completion of sewerage and sewage disposal for the portions of the districts still unprovided.
3. Supervision of regulated buildings and trades, registration of slaughter houses and of all cowsheds, and purveyors of milk.
4. Systematic house-to-house inspection, specially with regard to absence of eavespouts, dampness, want of proper ventilation, houses unfit for human habitation, and defective drainage.
5. Private street formation and paving of yards.
6. Some attention to sanitation of workshops.
7. Abolition of deep and foul privy middens, especially those too near dwellings.

MONK BRETTON.

MONK BRETTON was constituted a Local Board in 1863, which is now superseded by the Urban District Council. The village occupies the summit of a hill about 2 miles in an easterly direction from Barnsley. The township includes several hamlets: Burton Grange, Days Croft, Cliffe Bridge, Old Mill, and Smithies. It possesses six almshouses, erected in 1654, which will indicate to some extent their present condition of decay. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries of the district, but there is some stone quarrying. The soil is thin and consists of part clay and part loam, with subsoil of sandstone. Beans, wheat, and oats are the principal crops grown.

The census data as to houses and populations are as follows :—

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	407	25	1009	909	1918
1871	453	26	1096	994	2090
1881	560	40	1549	1369	2918
1891	637	6	1867	1559	3426

and as to the size of tenements :—

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total.
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons	
1 Room	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
2 Rooms	3	13	14	12	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	52
3 Rooms	3	12	36	36	32	35	24	18	12	10	3	1	222
4 Rooms	—	20	31	34	39	34	23	8	9	7	4	2	211
No. of Tenements with less than 5 rooms													491
Total Number of Tenements													640

The mean *birth-rate* for the four years 1892-96 was 42·9, and the *death-rate* 20·3. This mortality, like the *zymotic* death toll 4·1, is excessive, and should urge the authority to more strenuous efforts to reduce preventable sacrifice of life. *Respiratory* diseases claimed a rate of 4, *phthisis* 0·9, and *injuries* 1·3 for every 1000 living. The *infant mortality* was 190, the highest, with the exception of Dodworth, in the Union. The excess of males over females has increased with each census since 1861, being over 300 in 1891.

Age distribution. The juvenile population exceeds the proportion recorded in the Riding, but after the age of 15 years it is less.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, 1889-96.	Conditions in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	"Fair on the whole"	—	Roads fair, but domestic premises often not satisfactory. Many yards filthy from rubbish accumulations, fowl pens and faulty gullies. Formation of yard surfaces neglected
2. SEWERING AND DRAINING	"The more populous villages sewered. Disposal of sewage a source of nuisance. Private drainage defective, with direct communication between sewers and interior of houses, causing complaints"	1889. House drainage bad, many sink pipes faulty 1891. Ninety-three house sinks disconnected and trapped 1892. Fifty-six ditto 1895. Sewage and sewerage scheme still unapproved; on hand since 1893 1896. Want of drainage in West Street, "now a sad condition"	Many defective sink discharge pipes
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	"Barnsley improved midden-privies unsatisfactory"	1890. Scavenging by Sanitary Staff 1894. Ditto satisfactory	Mostly covered privy-middens of Barnsley type. Many are deep, wet, and foul. Some open privy-middens often in close proximity to houses

MONK^Y BRETTON, continued.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1897.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
4. REFUSE REMOVAL...	"As good as circumstances of privy construction will admit"	See 3	By Sanitary Staff, who cleanse the ashpits at intervals of three weeks. A bell-cart goes round the district weekly, two days one week and one day the following week
5. WATER SUPPLY ...	"Public supply from Barnsley Corporation on constant system"	1889. Generally adopted 1895. Supply used 11 gallons per head 1896. Some extension of mains	See Table V. As in 1887 from Barnsley
6. SANITARY CONDI- TION OF DWEL- LINGS OF POOR	"Fair"	—	Many old buildings in Monk Bretton village, fair on the whole; several instances of houses unfit for habitation; houses back to earth; damp unsound roofs, and want of fall pipes
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	"None"	—	None
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	"None"	1890-96. A case or so noticed and remedied yearly	One case at time of inspection which has since been remedied; none other observed
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	"Fair on the whole"	—	Wanting in some respects. See headings (1, 2, 3, 4, 10)
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	"Some failure"	1892. Complaints to Local Government Board. Result, special inspection of district	No systematic house-to-house inspection of the district, or systematic records of the conditions of the district. Some good work within recent years
11. HOSPITAL PROVI- SION	"None"	1890. Kendray Hospital	Kendray Hospital. Will participate in the proposed Conjoint Small Pox Hospital
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	"None"	—	Steam disinfectant at Kendray Hospital

The final note of the survey which records the result of the Board's subsequent inquiry as to the action taken by the Sanitary Authority on the recommendation of the Inspector states—
"General statement only that according to the Inspector of Nuisances, the recommendations
"had been carried out."

The following matters are not included in the Local Government précis:—

13. ADOPTIVE ACTS The Infectious Disease Notification Act come into force in 1890. Neither the Infectious Disease Prevention Act nor the Public Health Acts Amendment Act have been adopted.

14. BYE-LAWS

These include the following:—

1. *New Streets and Buildings* framed in 1868, obsolete in character, provisions too permissible and discretionary. No data for the level, width, construction, or sewerage of streets. Silent as to the dryness and cleanliness of foundations as to impervious basements and damp courses. No reference is made to the ventilation of spaces below floors, to the size of house drains or their disconnection. The situation, dimensions, material, and construction of ash-pits are left entirely to the discretion of the Board.
2. *Prevention of Nuisances*, framed in 1866, out of date. Require revising and more in detail and less in general terms.
3. *Slaughter Houses*, antiquated. Silent on drainage. Floor and wall construction, except in general terms it is laid down that the slaughter house shall be kept in such a condition that neither inside the slaughter house nor without it shall there be any offensive smell therefrom.

15. REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES.

1. *Canal Boats*. The Barnsley Branch of the Aire and Calder Canal passes through this district, but the Acts are not enforced.
2. *Common Lodging Houses*. None.
3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops*. Regulations are in force, but there is no registration, so inspection cannot be efficient. Attention required at Smithies.
4. *Offensive Trades*. None.
5. *Slaughter Houses*. There are four. Some inspection but no registration. Bye-laws obsolete. Bad at Smithies.
6. *Workshops*. No mention in the Reports.

16. ADULTERATION ACTS

Six samples of milk purchased in 1896.

17. BURIAL GROUNDS

Cemetery under control of the Urban District Council. A mortuary chapel has been provided for Dissenters; the Parish Church is used for others.

18. POLLUTION OF RIVERS

Several outfalls works have been provided, which all are more or less satisfactory the effluent being characterised sometimes as "grey and turbid with some smell." (See remarks in Table V.)

The sanitary shortcomings of this district would be met by attention to the following:—

1. Adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
2. Supervision over regulated buildings and trades, and the registration of those required by law, specially slaughter houses, canal boats, cowsheds, and workshops.
3. Revision of bye-laws on the basis of the Model Code.
4. Systematic house-to-house inspection with permanent record of drainage, closets, eave-spouting, and sink disconnections.
5. Some action with regard to houses unfit for habitation.
6. Proper formation of private streets and yard surfaces.
7. Proper sewerage and sewage disposal works. (See Table V.)
8. Abolition of all deep, wet, and offensive privy-middens.
9. Increased action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

ROYSTON.

Royston was constituted an Urban District in March, 1896. The village consists of two well-defined portions—the old to the west, where many insanitary conditions exist, and the new in the east, where sanitary requirements are more modern. The population has grown rapidly, in fact, it doubled itself in the decade 1871-81, and again in 1881 to 1891. The chief industry is coal mining, and its effect upon the water supply has been to dry up the public well and horse trough. Agriculture is also carried on. The soil is clay and loam, and the crops chiefly hay, wheat, and barley.

The following particulars as to houses, population, tenements, and occupants are taken from the census of 1891, and are as follows:—

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	121	11	272	278	545
1871	145	15	355	321	676
1881	213	4	629	499	1128
1891	480	10	1437	1176	2613

The vital statistics relate only to the one year (1897) of its existence as an Urban Sanitary Authority. The average *birth-rate* was 48·5—the highest reached for that year in the Union. The *death-rate* was 19·2 per 1,000 persons. The *infant mortality* was 157 per 1,000 births. A black spot is the high sacrifice of life to *zymotic* diseases (4·4). *Phthisis* claimed a rate of 1·0, *respiratory* 3·4, and *injuries* 0·5 per 1,000 living.

With regard to sexes, the proportion up to 1871 was fairly equal, but in 1891 there were 261 males in excess of females. The age distribution is displayed in Table XI.

As this district in 1891 was part of the Rural District, I am unable to institute the usual comparison with the cholera survey of 1887.

Headings.	References by Medical Officer of Health.	Condition in 1898.
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	—	Improved. Still some foul yards because of defective scavenging, indiscriminate keeping of fowls, unpaved and irregular surface of yards
2. SEWERING AND DRAINING	1888. Serious nuisance from want of proper system of sewage disposal 1890. Plans ready for Local Government Board 1896. Dual system adopted	See Table V. Unsatisfactory sink disconnections and drainage, especially in older portion. No proper drainage at Guiseley Springs Existing outfall works are not satisfactory
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	—	Open privy middens in some places, often dilapidated, wet and offensive. Some of those covered are deep and foul. Those newly erected are of a better type
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	... Scavenging (private) very defective, frequently repeated	Neglected generally. Many large accumulations of domestic refuse. Dunghills formed simply and solely for convenience, generally badly placed
5. WATER SUPPLY	... 1887. Depends on well. Some dangerous, inadequate 1888. Depends on well. Some dangerous, inadequate 1893. Accepted water supply from Darton, and sewerage scheme adopted	See Table V. Intermittent at times Inadequacy complained of generally throughout district, especially at Windmill Terrace and upper parts of the district from want of pressure
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS OF POOR	1893. Two houses at Whincover unfit for habitation; since remedied	Some earthed up at back, dilapidated, damp, badly ventilated. Several unfit for human habitation. Want of eavespouts common in old part, unsound roofs
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	—	None
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	—	To some extent
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	—	Inadequate supervision of scavenging, and of buildings and drainage, especially in old portion of village
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	—	Unsatisfactory. No systematic house to house inspection
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	...	At Kendray Hospital, and joining in the conjoint small-pox hospital
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	—	At Kendray Hospital

13. ADOPTIVE ACTS The Infectious Disease Notification Act came into operation in 1896, without any addition to the usual schedule of diseases notifiable. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act is also in force, but the Infectious Disease Prevention Act has not yet been adopted.
14. BYE-LAWS They are those in force in Barnsley Rural, and do not meet the requirements of an Authority now vested with Urban powers.
15. REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES
1. *Canal Boats.* No return taken.
 2. *Common Lodging Houses.* There are no such premises.
 3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.* No return taken. The surroundings exceedingly unsatisfactory in some cases.
 4. *Offensive Trades.* None.
 5. *Slaughter Houses.* Four. No registration; no bye-laws. Floors, walls, and drainage generally unsatisfactory, with proper arrangements for removal of garbage and blood. In two premises no water is furnished.
 6. *Workshops.* Not mentioned in the Report.
16. ADULTERATION ACTS No action taken.
17. BURIAL GROUNDS Churchyard recently enlarged (1897). Registers, dating from 1557, are in excellent preservation at the Parish Church, which record the burial of many persons "only in woollon."
18. POLLUTION OF RIVERS. Generally of slight degree.

In Royston much still remains to be done to bring the sanitary conditions up to ordinary efficiency. The principal sanitary requirements are:—

1. Bye-laws prepared suitable for an Urban District.
2. Systematic inspection of Canal Boats, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, and Slaughter Houses.
3. The adoption of the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.
4. Systematic house-to-house inspection. Permanent record.
5. Sewage farm: improvement desirable.
6. Condemnation of several houses unfit for habitation.
7. Provision of adequate and constant supply of water to all parts of the districts.
8. Abolition of offensive privy middens.
9. Prevention of Nuisances from improper keeping of animals and fowls.
10. Some attention to food supplies.

WOMBWELL.

Wombwell is a Local Authority formed in 1865, but now governed by Urban District Council. It includes a number of hamlets and villages varying from nearly 2000 to 55 persons each—but Wombwell proper counts 6116 inhabitants. There are some extensive collieries which to some extent have been the means of grouping the population. The district is well supplied by railways and canal navigation. The soil is good marl and clay, with sandy subsoil.

The census data with regard to houses and population are given in the subjoined table:—

	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Males	Females	Total
1861	659	12	2043	1695	3738
1871	992	45	2666	2343	5009
1881	1562	113	4515	3936	8451
1891	1987	18	5888	5054	10942

WOMBWELL, continued.

and as to tenements and occupant in the following table:—

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total.
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons	
1 Room ...	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
2 Rooms ...	4	9	17	14	8	5	2	3	—	1	—	—	63
3 Rooms ...	7	8	11	9	9	9	2	3	4	1	—	1	64
4 Rooms ...	10	138	200	228	214	199	157	116	68	32	13	10	1385
Number of Tenements with less than five rooms												...	1521
Total number of Tenements												...	2047

The disposition of the population as regards habitations would appear to be highly favourable, the proportion of four-roomed houses being high as compared with other districts in the Union.

The mean *birth-rate* of the five years, 1892-96, was 43·4, with a *death-rate* of 18·5. *Zymotic* diseases were credited with a mortality of 3·4, in which *diarrhoea* figures too prominently. From *respiratory* diseases the rate was 4·0; from *phthisis* 1·4, and from 0·5 for every 1000 living. The *infant mortality* was 168 each 1000 births.

The male population preponderates, and more so at each successive census, but not so markedly as in some other districts in the Union.

Age distribution can be studied in Table XI.

Headings.	References by Medical Officer of Health.	Condition in 1891.
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	Paving, Channelling; all contaminated soil to be removed, and also whatever obstructs the free passage of air (1895) Paving and drainage of yards again urged (1897)	Roadways fairly good. Private streets often unsatisfactory. Many yards not levelled, unpaved, and befouled at Wombwell Main, Jump, Hemingfield, Lund Hill, New Scarborough, and notably Wombwell. Hen cotes and pigsties too near dwellings. In one case a stable is between a public-house and a dwelling, while overhead is a club room Some urinals at public-house very foul
2. SEWERING AND DRAINAGE	1894. Extension of Sewerage. 1895. 700 yards laid. Twenty-four cases of enteric fever from defective drainage at Junction 1896. Still extending	The district is being sewered. Defective house drainage is common; very bad at Jump. Sink waste disconnections are generally unsatisfactory—gully dishes too small and sometimes defective iron traps are used. Ditches at New Wombwell and Hemingfield are foaled with sewage. Outfalls works being extended and improved
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	Slop closets advised. They are increasing in some parts	Many objectionable privy middens, some deep, wet, and foul at New Wombwell, Broomhill, New Scarborough, and other parts. Some block privies at Jump. Some are too near dwellings
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	By Sanitary Staff. Ashpits should be made smaller	Scavenging by Sanitary Staff. Faulty at Wombwell Main and Jump. The bell cart refuse requires more frequent removal to prevent unsightly and untidy accumulations in yards

Headings.	References by Medical Officer of Health.	Condition in 1891.
5. WATER SUPPLY	Good and ample. A few shallow wells, for which public supply has been substituted (1896)	Provided by Dearne Valley Company
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR	At Rabbit Row, 4 houses too near coke ovens (1896)	Many insanitary dwellings at Jump, Wombwell Proper, Lund Hill, Hemingfield, New Scarborough, due to want of ventilation, damp walls, leaky roofs, want of eavesspouts, earthed up at back or with water in the cellars as at Broomhill and New Scarborough. Several at Wombwell and New Scarborough scarcely fit for habitation
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	Yes. Among 80 houses between George Street and Alma Street Domestic uncleanness indicated as a cause of enteric fever	Still exists
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	Several cases dealt with yearly	Occasional
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY		Improving, but still much room for progress. Suggested improvements do not receive the prompt consideration they demand
10. ABATEMENT & PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	Persuasion more effectual than formal notices	Many nuisances abated without formal notices
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	Yes	At Kendray, and partner in proposed small pox hospital

12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS Steam disinfector at Kendray Hospital.

13. ADOPTIVE ACTS These have all been adopted—the Infectious Disease Notification Act in 1889, the Infectious Disease Prevention Act in 1891, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act in 1897.

14. BYE-LAWS Those in force were framed in 1896 under the powers of the Public Health Act, 1848, and the Local Government Act of 1858, and are now obsolete in character. They refer to:—

1. *New Streets and Buildings.* The width of roadway is less than in the Model Code; modern wooden erections may be permitted. The nature of foundations and basements is optional with Local Authority. No mention of the size of pipes for house drainage. Ashpits shall be of sufficient size to contain the ashes and dry refuse likely to accumulate from one scavenging to another. Few conditions are specifically determined, and are left to the approval of the Sanitary Authority.
2. *Prevention of Nuisances.* Confirmed in 1866 and want revision.
3. *Slaughter Houses.* Obsolete. Cleansing is only prescribed twice a year, whereas Model Code requires four times. Conditions of drainage and garbage removal are unsatisfactory. Model Code adopted 1897.

15. REGULATED
BUILDINGS
AND TRADES

1. *Canal Boats.* These are inspected—88 in 1896 and 93 in 1897. Registration enforced.
2. *Common Lodging Houses.* None.
3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.* Regulations under the Order were adopted in 1891, but registration is not enforced, though there is some inspection. Cowsheds unsuited or unfit for their purpose were found at Wombwell Main and at Jump. Improper dunghills are common, with no limitation to the accumulation, nor covering to keep off the rain.
4. *Offensive Trades.* None.
5. *Slaughter Houses.* Generally defective, and not at all in conformity with the Model Bye-laws. There are fourteen. No registration. Bye-laws are obsolete, and not enforced. The chief defects are untrapped drains, walls not impervious, irregular, uneven and porous floors, with no statutory notice outside the building. Several are unsatisfactory and unfit. At Hemingfield there is direct connection with the house, and overhead is a bedroom. At New Wombwell the slaughter house is too near dwellings, with no proper provision for removal of garbage. At Broomhill both slaughter houses are defective and unsatisfactory, and a privy abuts against the premises on two sides. At Mitchell Terrace the drains are not disconnected from the sewer. In Wombwell proper there are five slaughter houses, all more or less in a condition below the requirements of such places, and several of them in too close proximity to dwelling houses. One is occupied, partly a barn, and should be closed. The provision of a public abattoir is the proper remedy. In one instance a pork butcher dries and cures his bacon over a pigsty.
6. *Workshops.* No mention in the Reports.

16. ADULTERATION
ACTS

No action taken.

17. BURIAL
GROUNDS

Two cemeteries. One opened in 1868, of about six acres, with two mortuary chapels, under control of the Urban District Council; the other serves Jump and Hemingfield.

18. POLLUTION OF
RIVERS

There is some pollution of water-courses and ditches, but the majority of the houses are, or soon will be, drained to sewage disposal works. (See Table V., cols. 9 and 10.)

On the 29th November, 1897, the County Medical Officer reported upon insanitary condition of Jump, and an outbreak of enteric fever:—

Insanitary Condition at Jump.

On the 18th October, an inspection was made as the result of a notification of an outbreak of enteric fever in that part of the Wombwell district, known as Jump. Altogether, 18 cases, restricted to 14 houses, came to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority, in a little over three months. Inquiries exonerated the milk, and analysis the water supply, although some suspicion was attached to the latter by the inhabitants.

The general insanitary conditions, obvious on all sides on the occasion of my visit, would provide ample means for the dissemination of the disease. Milton Square—one of the yards specially infected—consists of two parallel rows of houses running from the top to the bottom of an incline, and chiefly inhabited by miners. Between these rows the ground is partly studded with outbuildings and large nests of privies, deep, wet, and foul-smelling, while the ground not occupied by buildings is frequently littered with the excreta of fowls and ducks of various kinds. The surface is unprepared in any way, and the rain finds an outlet in ruts at the lower part of the square. The drainage of one house was exposed, and revealed what was practically “no drain at all.” It had been apparently choked for some time, and the sewage was finding its way into the foundations of the house, and polluting the soil so as to make it insanitary. It would be impossible to locate the origin of the disease under such circumstances. It might be added that the nursing arrangements were unsatisfactory being conducted by neighbours.

Wombwell District Council, to fulfil its responsibilities in safeguarding the public health, should have anxious regard to the following omissions:—

1. Want of sewerage for portions still unprovided.
2. Improvement of slaughter-houses, or preferably the consideration of the erection of a public abattoir.
3. Supervision of regulated buildings and trades, especially dairies, cowsheds, and milk-shops; also workshops.
4. Revisions of bye-laws in accordance with Model Code.
5. Proper formation of private streets and paving of yards.
6. Abolition of pigsties and hencotes improperly kept, and too near dwellings.
7. Removal of deep and offensive privy middens, and adoption, where practicable, of the water-carriage system.
8. House-to-house inspection, with special reference to want of eavespouts, dampness, leaky roofs, and defective sink waste disconnections.
9. Supervision of food supplies, and purchase of samples for analysis.

WORSBOROUGH.

Worsborough is an Urban District of 3779 acres, constituted in 1874, and includes the villages and hamlets of Birdwell, Blacker Hill, and Worsborough, with separate aggregations of population known as the Bridge, the Common, and the Dale. The district is crossed by the Great Central Railway, the River Dove, and the Dearne-Dove Canal. The coalmining is predominant. Agriculture is general. The soil is varied. In the valleys it is composed chiefly of clay, and in the rising ground sandstone and light marl. The church possesses a register since 1556 A.D., which is worthy of record in our consideration of the conditions of some of the dwellings. There are eight schools in the district.

The following are the Census data with regard to houses and population:—

	Houses.		POPULATION.		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Males	Females	Total
1861	1076	41	2824	2557	5381
1871	1229	58	3198	2832	6030
1881	1603	155	4506	3937	8443
1891	1800	41	5371	4634	9905

and as to tenements and occupants:—

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons	
1 Room	1	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
2 Rooms	8	60	60	44	28	26	10	14	6	—	—	—	256
3 Rooms	3	35	56	32	48	48	26	28	18	8	6	4	312
4 Rooms	10	61	89	98	94	101	65	63	41	19	12	5	658
Number of Tenements with less than five rooms													1237
Total number of Tenements													1823

The mean *birth-rate* for five years, 1892-96, was 42·9, and the *death-rate* 19·5. The mortality from *zymotic* diseases for the same period was 3·1, from *respiratory* diseases 4·8, from *phthisis* 1·3, and *injuries* 0·8 per 1000 living. The *infant mortality* was 170 for every 1000 children born.

The proportion of males to females has been on the increase since 1861.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	"Fair"	--	Streets are in bad condition at Rockley Crescent and Wors- brough Common. Many yard spaces are occupied with wooden erections, fowl pens, &c. Many are not levelled, nor paved
2. SEWERING AND DRAINING	"Fairly sewered except one outlying district. Main sewers ventilated, branch ones insufficiently so. Pri- vate drainage occasionally defective, and in some cases sink pipes not cut off. Some sewage nuisances"	1891. Sewerage now adequate 1892. Disposal on land; tanks at Birdwell and Ward Green 1894. No flushing arrangement for sewers at Barrow Houses	The district is generally sewered, and the sewers are generally on dual system. Manholes and several special shafts are provided with 8 flushing tanks. Sink dis- connections sometimes defective. The effluent from Birdhall Common out- fall works is unsatisfactory
3. EXCREMENT DIS- POSAL AND REMOVAL	"Middens on Barnsley type still unsatisfactory"	1892. Difficulty of finding tip- ping place increases. Water carriage system advocated 1894. Dépôt of night soil on Worsborough Common com- plained of 1895. Privy middens the cause of enteric fever and diarrhoea. Water carriage strongly recommended	District Council permits 3 houses to one closet. Several privies against houses (Martin's Lane and Worsborough Bridge); many wet and foul, and below ground level. Water carriage system being pressed for- ward
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	"Fair"	1891. Many unsightly heaps of rubbish at Blacker Hill. Privy middens deprecated and water carriage for excreta advocated	Very unsatisfactorily performed until taken over by sanitary staff. Even now there is room for improvement
5. WATER SUPPLY	"Public supply from Barnsley Corporation on constant system"	1890. Extension to Ouslethwaite and at Birdwell 1891. Plentiful and satisfactory 1892. Complaints of want of pressure at Blacker Hill 1894. Kendal Green still de- pendent on wells. Not satis- factory 1897. Action on lead trifling, if any	Satisfactory in quality and quantity. Extensions pro- ceeding yearly. Occasional want of pressure at the higher points
6. SANITARY CONDI- TION OF DWELL- INGS OF POOR	"Fair on the whole. Some damp and ill-ventilated"	1889. Fair on the whole; some not satisfactory 1892. Two houses closed District Council now prohibit back-to-back houses	Many houses are back-to-back, others back-to-earth. Eaves- spouts defective or absent. Many houses are damp, several scarcely fit for habitation
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	"None"	None	None
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	"None"	1890. Improved trade, leading to overcrowding 1891. Unusual amount of over- crowding	A few instances noted
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	"Fair on the whole"	--	Progressive and fairly active
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	"Some failure"	1896. Scavenging by sanitary staff instead of contractors. Systematic house-to-house in- spection made. Many nuisances rectified by verbal notice	Good work accomplished with- out formal notices. No systematic house-to-house inspection with permanent record

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1894.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	"None"	1894. Want of accommodation at Kendray Hospital 1895. Accommodation limited 1896. Scheme on hand for accommodation of smallpox cases	Kendray Hospital, and partner in the proposed Smallpox Hospital
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	"None"	—	Steam Disinfector at Kendray Hospital

The final note of the Cholera Survey is as follows:—"May, 1897. Action being taken with regard to several points of advice. Reply unsatisfactory as to excrement and refuse disposal."

13. ADOPTIVE ACTS The Infectious Disease Notification Act came into force in 1890. The Infectious Disease Prevention Act and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act in 1891.
14. BYE-LAWS The bye-laws date as far back as 1876, but are framed under the Public Health Act of 1875. These consist of three sets and refer to:—
1. *Cleansing Footpaths and Pavements*, removal of refuse, cleansing privies, and the prevention of nuisances arising from filth and the keeping of animals.
 2. *New Streets and Buildings*. Provisions are indefinite, *e.g.*, "Pipes only require to be adequate and with proper fall," and houses shall be drained in the most effectual manner practicable; Subsoil drainage, concrete basements and damp courses—whenever the dampness of site renders such course necessary; cesspools are only permitted where unavoidable; ash-pits shall not be greater than 20 superficial feet, but the provision with regard to depth has not been enforced.
 3. The bye-laws require revision. No mention is made as to construction of walls and floors, &c.
15. REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES
1. *Canal Boats*. No action taken.
 2. *Common Lodging Houses*. None.
 3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops*. There are 25 registered. Faulty cowsheds at the Dale and Birdwell (2). No registration of milk dealers.
 4. *Offensive Trades*. So limited no action recorded. Tripery at the Common unsatisfactory.
 5. *Slaughter Houses*. There are 8 slaughter-houses. All are registered, but no notice is exhibited outside. Improvement desirable at Birdwell, Blacker Hill, and the Common.
 6. *Workshops*. Only a few. No action recorded.
16. ADULTERATION ACTS. No action taken.
17. BURIAL GROUNDS. Both churchyards extended in 1887.
18. POLLUTING RIVERS Swaithe sewage goes to stream. It will be seen in Table V. that the disposal of sewage is superior to that found in most districts.

The Worsborough District Council, though its efforts have been progressive, has not yet reached a state of reasonable efficiency. Among the omissions are the following:—

1. Supervision of and practical action with regard to regulated buildings and trades, canals-boats, dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, workshops, and particularly slaughter-houses.
2. Bye-laws. Though framed under the 1875 Act they are not framed on the Model Series, and therefore require revision, and extension to offensive trades, &c.
3. Systematic house-to-house inspection, with a view to remedy houses without eaves-spouts, back-to-earth, defective house drainage, and dampness, and specially to the New England portion with regard to drainage, and wet foul privies.
4. Proper surface formation of private streets and yards.
5. Prevention of nuisances from the improper keeping of animals, and from wooden erections occupying necessary yard and air space.
6. Adequate supply of water to higher parts of the districts.
7. Enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.

BARNSELEY RURAL.

THE Rural District is composed of detached portions on the outskirts of the Union, and includes six parishes. Carlton, though most extensive (1978 acres) is second to Cudworth in population according to the census of 1891, the latter having outgrown the former during the last decade. Notton and Stainbro' are on the decrease, and Billingley may be described as stationary with regard to population. The chief industry is coal mining in most parishes, but agriculture is general throughout. There are bleach works at Cudworth.

Below are given the Census figures for this district, but it should be noted that the apparent decrease is due to Parishes having from time to time been seceded to form Urban Districts. The effect of this is obvious on looking at the areas in the second column.

	AREA IN ACRES.	HOUSES.		POPULATION.		
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	—	—	—	—	—	13703
1881	17,875	3909	250	11114	9502	20616
1891	15,790	2864	36	8387	7019	15406
1898	11,492	910	14	2669	2214	4883

Size of Tenement.	Number of Tenements occupied respectively by												Total.
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 persons	10 persons	11 persons	12 or more persons	
1 Room	20	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
2 Rooms	12	58	54	48	23	26	14	2	3	1	—	—	241
3 Rooms	11	45	50	66	46	57	28	23	18	4	2	—	349
4 Rooms	19	116	192	230	235	251	184	139	76	26	22	9	1499
No. of Tenements with less than 5 rooms													2122
Total Number of Tenements													2954

The constitution of this district has been so frequently altered that it is considered well to confine the vital statistics to the year 1896. The annual *birth-rate* was 35.5, and the total *death-rate* 13.2. From *zymotic* diseases the mortality was 2.1, from *respiratory* diseases 2.4, from *phthisis* 1.3, and *injuries* 0.3 per 1000 inhabitants. The *infant mortality* was 111 for each 1000 children born.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Condition in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
1. CLEANLINESS OF ROADWAYS AND DOMESTIC PREMISES	"Roadways often much neglected. Domestic premises often dilapidated and unclean"	—	Improvement in Roadways. Private roadways often neglected. Domestic premises often uncleanly. Many yards are unpaved, uneven, and befouled at Stainbro', Billingley, Cudworth, Carlton, and Woolley
2. SEWERING AND DRAINING	"Most of the larger villages sewered, but ventilation, flushing and disposal of sewage generally unsatisfactory. Private drainage often defective. Many sink pipes, but not by any means all, disconnected"	1890. Sewage disposal wanted at Hoyland, Cudworth, Darfield and Carlton 1891. Sewers being extended at Cudworth, Darfield, and Ardsley Defective drainage at Victoria Terrace, Cudworth Imperfect sewage disposal at Carlton Farm 1896. Some sewers require re-modelling. Cudworth scheme again before Local Government Board	Billingley, some houses without drainage, and defective in many Lower Cudworth, rubble sewers are general In some places disconnection of sink waste pipes is very defective

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD CHOLERA SURVEY, 1887.		References in Annual Reports of Medical Officer of Health, 1889 to 1896.	Conditions in 1897.
Headings.	Report.		
3. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL AND REMOVAL	"Midden privies, large, deep, and very foul or by those of the Barnsley type"	—	All parts of the district can be credited with some open privy middens, often wet, foul, and leaky, sometimes too near dwellings, and even against the walls
4. REFUSE REMOVAL	"Satisfactory in some parts, neglected in others"	1891. Scavenging inefficient at Darfield and Ardsley. New Contractor selected Same complaints at Cudworth, Royston, Woolley, and Carlton 1893. Except at Darfield, scavenging is private and is badly done 1894. Scavenging defective at Cudworth, and far from satisfactory in some other parts	Public scavenging at Cudworth, done by Contractor
5. WATER SUPPLY	"Public supply by water companies to three-fourths of population. Remainder from local wells &c., liable to pollution"	Repeated complaints since 1889 as to quality at Carlton, inadequacy at Woolley and Stainbro' 1890. Complaints at Woolley and Stainbro', in 1891 at Notton and Royston, 1894, 17 samples unsatisfactory 1895. Billingley greatly in need Nine well waters condemned	Notton. Some well water of very suspicious quality; distance often unreasonable. Several farms very inadequately supplied Woolley. Several private wells liable to pollution. Brick Row in want of water Billingley. In urgent need, now sold in buckets. At Carlton Railway Terrace water is taken from a ditch
6. SANITARY CONDITION OF DWELLINGS OF POOR	"Often very unsatisfactory; newer houses 'jerry built,' damp, and with neglected surroundings, and already scarcely fit for habitation. Older houses often damp and ill-ventilated"	1890. Closer supervision required over the erection of dwelling houses 1894. Complaint of damp houses at Stainbro' 1895. Houses with defective roofs at Carlton 1896. Insanitary houses at Railway Terrace, Carlton	Many houses without cave-spouts, partly earthed up, badly ventilated, and damp, with unsatisfactory surroundings at Notton, Woolley, Stainbro', and Cudworth. Billingley, houses with defective roofs, bad drainage, and generally in need of attention
7. CROWDING OF DWELLINGS ON AREA	"Little"	—	None observed
8. OVERCROWDING OF DWELLINGS	"Occasional"	1896. Nine instances remedied	Occasional, several cases at Woolley being remedied
9. ADMINISTRATION BY SANITARY AUTHORITY	"Much left to Parochial Committees, which vary in efficiency. Some very negligent"	—	Improvement slow
10. ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES	"Failure"	Many nuisances depend on scavenging. Complaints of needless emission of black smoke from collieries and coke ovens	Suggested remedies demand prompter consideration and attention
11. HOSPITAL PROVISION	"None"	Kendray Hospital	Kendray Hospital, and partner in proposed Conjoint Hospital for Small Pox
12. DISINFECTING APPARATUS	"None"	Steam disinfecter at Kendray Hospital	Steam disinfecter at Kendray Hospital

The final note of the survey in the action taken by the Sanitary Authority on the recommendations of the Inspector is as follows :—" March, 1887. Reply of Sanitary Authority gives evidence of efforts being made to secure sanitary improvements. Further information (not to date forthcoming) sought as to Royston water supply June 10th, 1887.

13. **ADOPTIVE ACTS** The Infectious Disease Notification Act came into force in 1890. The Infectious Disease Preventive Act, and Public Health Acts Amendment Act have been adopted, the latter as far as it relates to rural districts.
14. **BYE-LAWS** These are of recent date, 1880, and compiled on the basis of the Model Code. They consist of three sets as follows :—
 1. *New Streets and Buildings.*
 2. *Common Lodging Houses.*
 3. *Prevention of Nuisances and Keeping of Animals.*
15. **REGULATED BUILDINGS AND TRADES**
 1. *Canal Boats.* Inspection made. 137 inspected in 1897.
 2. *Common Lodging Houses.* None.
 3. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.* Fifteen noted. Registration and Inspection carried out. Milk dealers not registered.
 4. *Offensive Trades.* None recorded.
 5. *Slaughter Houses.* Three in Cudworth. Two unsatisfactory, one new but has no water provided. Three at Carlton, one highly faulty in every way. No regulations, no registration.
 6. *Workshops.* Only a few. Inspection made.
16. **ADULTERATION ACTS** Milk samples frequently taken.
17. **BURIAL GROUNDS** Three. Woolley—Extension completed. Dwelling within the extension. Cudworth—New Churchyard. Carlton—Cemetery opened in 1895.
18. **POLLUTING RIVERS** Except at Carlton and Cudworth (Sidecup Lane) there is no attempt at purification of sewage, which is discharged either into water courses or on to fields.

For the proper sanitary administration of the district generally, it is necessary to obtain urban powers under the Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 39 as to public necessities, Sec. 42 for scavenging and cleansing, Sec. 45 for receptacles for temporary deposit of refuse, Sec. 169 for slaughter houses and bye-laws, Sec. 44 for the proper keeping of animals, and also the adoption of bye-laws under Sec. 23 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

With regard to the several parishes, the following are their chief sanitary needs :—

1. *Billingley.* Provision of wholesome and constant supply of water. General improvement of house drainage. Houses generally in want of repairs and attention. Abolition of deep, wet, and foul privy-middens, and their reconstruction according to the Model Bye-Laws. Improvement in the way of sewage disposal.
2. *Carlton.* Improvement of water supply. House drainage, provision of proper sink disconnections and of efficient gully dish stones. Abolition of deep, wet, and foul privy-middens and the substitution of modern structures. Improvement in the formation of surfaces of private streets and yards. Prevention of nuisances arising from the improper keeping of fowls, &c., and the presence of dirty wooden erections.
3. *Cudworth.* Adequate and constant supply of pure water. Improvement in house drainage and sink disconnections. Removal of offensive open privy-middens. Closure of several houses unfit for habitation, and action with regard to absence of eavespouts, also presence of dampness arising from being partially earthed-up. Provision of adequate sewerage and sewage disposal works.
4. *Notton.* Provision of an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water. Improvement in house drainage, and its harmless disposal. Removal of all wet and foul privy-middens, which at present endanger the already unsatisfactory well waters. Provision of proper eavespouts and fall pipes.

5. *Woolley*. Abolition of deep, wet, and foul privy-middens. Provision of eavespouts and fall pipes. Remedy against dampness of houses due to partly earthing-up. Improvement of sink pipe disconnections. Formation of yard surfaces. Provision of constant supply of water at Brick Row, &c. Consideration of the conditions of houses of the working classes. Harmless disposal of sewage.

For many of the details of the foregoing pages I am indebted to the courtesy of the Clerks, Medical Officers of Health, and Inspectors of the several districts. Other figures and data are taken from the Registrar General's publications, the Ordnance Survey, and the published Reports of the Local Government Board, as well as the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health. A special map has been prepared for me by the County Sanitary Inspector, there being none available which brought out the points needed for the purpose of the Report.

JAMES ROBT. KAYE,

County Medical Officer.

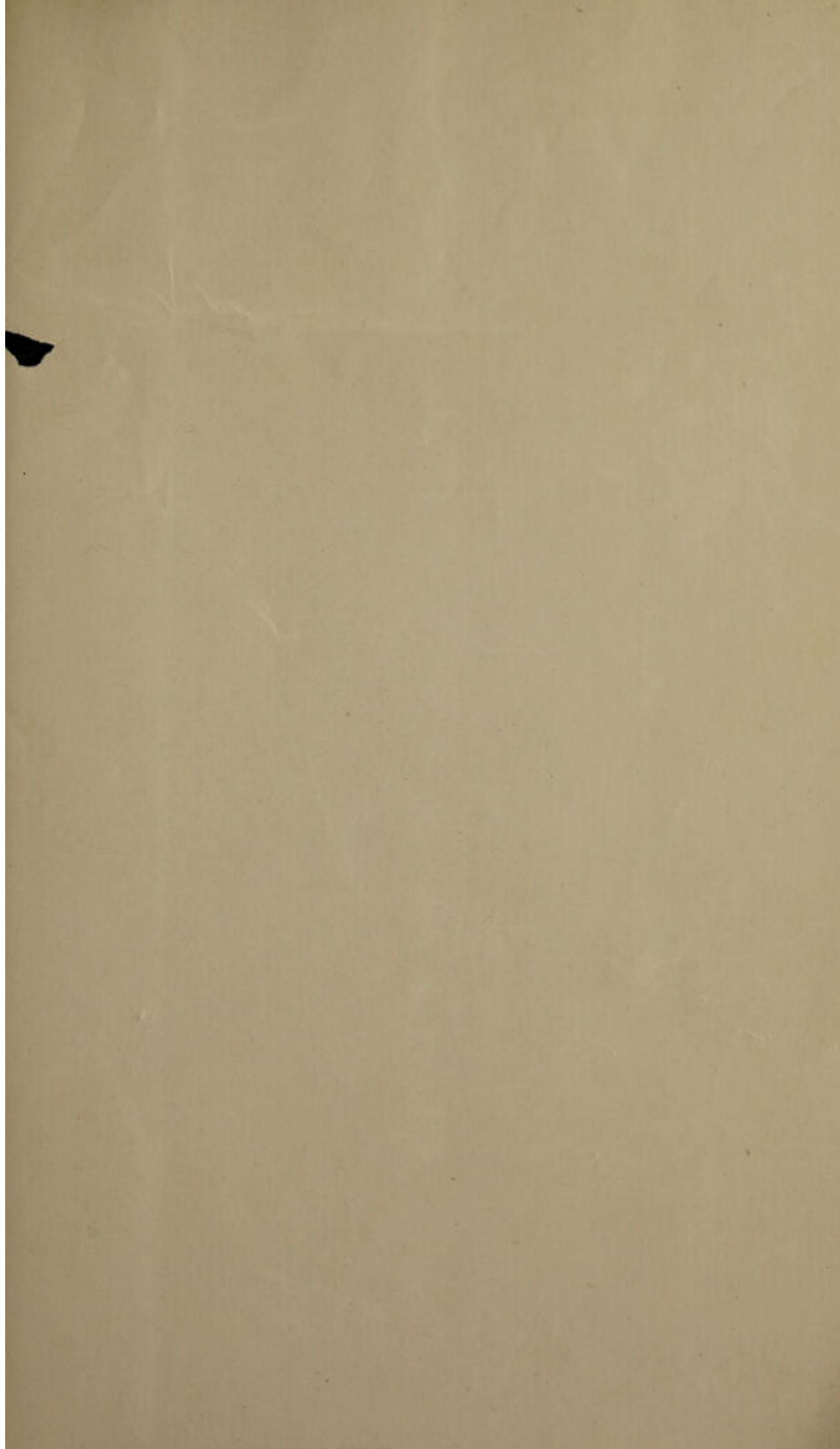
WAKEFIELD, JUNE, 1898.

SCALE 1 INCH TO 1 MILE.



WM HOLMES. —
— Feby, 1898





4 JUN 1929